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# The Hongkong Telegraph

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1927. 日四十月七

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## STRANGE COURT SCENES.

### BARRISTER'S DUMMY BODY AND "GALLOWES."

### NOVEL EXPERIMENTS MADE IN MURDER TRIAL.

### CUTTING "BODY" DOWN.

A full sized dummy body and a wooden framework resembling a miniature "gallows" were produced at the Criminal Sessions by Mr. F. C. Jenkin this morning, when he used them in connection with a series of experiments conducted in Court to show the effect on a piece of rope when it is cut under tension and when tension is removed.

These experiments were part of the case for the defence in the Castle Peak murder trial, a case concerning the death of a woman and in which the question is raised whether the woman died by strangulation or hanging.

### THE CASE FOR THE DEFENCE.

Inspector Lane was called this morning and produced the ropes found round the woman's neck and waist. Witness expressed the opinion that the ends of the two ropes did not correspond in either case, but that one end of the rope found round the neck corresponded with an end of the rope found round the woman's waist.

Mr. Fitzroy said the suggestion was that assuming the rope found on the woman and the rope found in the house were parts of the same rope originally, then there was a missing portion of rope somewhere.

When rising to cross-examine Mr. Jenkin said he would ask leave to cross-examine on the latest point raised at a later date when he had had time to consider the matter.

#### Hair Down Over Face.

Mr. Jenkin, (to witness): By your training you are an observer of facts considered to be important in connection with crime?—Yes.

You were present at the scene when the body was dug out?—Yes. The Chief of the Criminal Investigation Department was also present.

Before digging operations were started the police had in view the possibility of violent death?—Yes. Therefore your observations were confined to fact relevant to that?—Yes.

No reference was made by you in the Police Court to the fact that the woman's hair was down?—I am not quite sure, but I think I said something about her hair being down over her face.

Mr. Jenkin referred to witness's statement during the preliminary stages of the case and said he found no reference in it to the fact that the woman's hair was down.

Mr. Jenkin:—I therefore suggest that you put no special significance on the fact that the hair was down?—I think I made some reference to it in a statement which I sent to the Crown Solicitor. I put significance on it but no special significance.

#### "Gallows" and a Dummy.

Witness was questioned concerning the experiment he conducted by cutting down a hanging body and noting the effect on the rope. He explained that a Chinese detective caught hold of a rope and lifted himself from the ground. The rope was then cut and the effect noted.

Mr. Jenkin then asked permission to bring into view of the Judge and jury the wooden framework. This consisted of pieces of wood fastened together in a manner resembling the framework of a door. The structure was about 6 ft. 10 ins. high and had two nails on the top beam, eighteen inches apart.

It was necessary for counsel to move their chairs when the structure was brought in front of the dock so that it was in full view of His Lordship and the jury.

Mr. Jenkin said he desired to conduct an experiment and explained that the top beam of the framework was about the height of the beam in the house.

Mr. Jenkin then fastened a rope to the top of the beam and asked a Chinese detective to swing on it. This was done and while the rope

#### Interest in Experiments.

While this experiment was being conducted the large number of Chinese in Court gradually moved up to the dock in order that they could see what was taking place. In a few minutes both open spaces on each side of the dock were filled with interested spectators.

Mr. Jenkin then arranged another experiment. Another rope was attached to the top beam of the "gallows" and the detective again swung on it. This time the rope was cut by Inspector Lane when the tension had been removed but the cut was not a clean one and Mr. Jenkin, who had been steadying the structure during the experiment, said he would repeat it with the dead weight of the dummy.

A full sized white dummy body was then brought in front of the dock by a detective, who held it up while Mr. Jenkin suspended it from a rope attached to the top beam of the "gallows." Mr. Jenkin then took hold of the chopper and with a sharp cut severed the rope, the dummy again fastened up with a new face of rope, the "foot" of the dummy being a few inches from the floor. Holding the dummy up and so reducing the tension on the rope Mr. Jenkin again used the chopper and it was noted that the rope did not unravel.

#### "Body" Cut Down.

Mr. Jenkin said the jury would have noticed that the result of the experiments were that when the tension was taken off a rope and it was cut, the rope did not fray.

The large number of Chinese who had gathered round the scene of the experiments were now made to sit down in the body of the Court.

Mr. Jenkin then continued his cross-examination of the witness and asked Inspector Lane to make a clove hitch. Witness did so, and Mr. Jenkin demonstrated how the hitch could be made in another way. This was done on a nail driven in to the side piece of the "gallows." Further questioned, witness said the knot was a simple one but did not think it was commonly used by the general public.

This concluded the cross-examination and the prosecution called Sub-Inspector Wilson, who said that prior to joining the Hongkong Police Force he served 14 years in the Royal Navy, his rating being that of leading seaman. He was asked to examine the knot in the rope found round the woman's neck and said it would not make a good slipping noose, although if it was pulled round a person's neck strangulation could easily be effected.

#### Evidence on Knots.

In answer to Mr. Jenkin witness said the knot, a "slippery hitch," (Continued on Page 14.)

## DIVISION IN SOVIET CAMP.

### DEFEATISTS GIVE IN TO THREATS.

#### "A POLICY OF PEACE."

Moscow, Aug. 10

At the plenary session of the Soviet here, M. Bukharin reported that the danger of a counter-revolutionary war against Soviet Russia was the most acute problem today.

A resolution was adopted declaring that the international policy of the Soviets was essentially a policy of peace, therefore the Soviet Government must agree to economically reasonable connexions with capitalist countries.

It was stated that the Soviet workers had warmly responded to an appeal to prepare their utmost for the defence of the country.

A resolution on the internal situation of the party stated that the differences were due to the recent intensified opposition attacks frustrating the work of the party.

Dealing with the menace of war and the preparation of national defence, the opposition leaders M. M. Tretzky and Zinovieff refused to renounce their semi-defeatist policy or abandon their attempts to create a second party, as a condition of their remaining in the Central Committee, and only yielded when threatened with expulsion.

—Reuter.

## ALARMING MISHAP TO EXPRESS TRAIN.

### VISITORS TO CORNWALL SHAKEN.

London, August 10.

An accident occurred to-day to the Cornish Riviera express, which daily makes a journey from London to the west, with a non-stop run to Plymouth of 226 miles in four hours.

When passing through Brixton, at 60 miles an hour, the leading pair of the engine's bogie wheels left the rails, but neither the engine nor any of the coaches was derailed.

No-one was injured beyond a shaking for a few of the 600 holiday-makers aboard. —British Wireless.

## ALL READY FOR THE TWELFTH.

### THE KING GOES GROUSE SHOOTING.

London, August 10.

To-morrow H.M. the King, following his usual custom, will go to Bolton Abbey, Yorkshire, as the guest of the Duke of Devonshire, for the grouse shooting, which opens on Friday.

Later, His Majesty will shoot in Scotland.

The exodus for the "Twelfth" is quite up to the average and about 150 special trains are leaving London for the north. —British Wireless.

## THE RUSSIAN PETROL PROBLEM.

### SOVIET ACTIVE IN OILFIELDS.

Rotterdam, August 10.

Regular shipments of pipes destined for the construction of a pipe and boring of conduit systems in the Russian oilfields, have been made lately via Rotterdam.

About a score of vessels are already on the way to Odessa with such cargoes, ranging from 500 to 2,000 tons per ship.

The pipes have been manufactured in the German ironworks of the Rhine and Ruhr districts. —Reuter.

#### TO-DAY.

Dollar on demand 1/11.3/16.  
Lighting-up 6.59 p.m.

## OFFICER'S DEATH.

### DISCOVERY ON S.S. TAI LEE.

#### —AN UNEXPECTED END.

A sensational discovery was made on board s.s. Tai Lee this morning, when the Chief Officer Mr. Ibbetson was found dead in his bunk at 11.15 a.m. by Second Engineer, Mr. Hendy. After examination by the Police and the Port Health Officer, the body was removed to the Victoria Mortuary, where a post mortem will be held this afternoon.

The Tai Lee arrived from Kowloon at about 11.30 p.m. yesterday and berthed at the Hoi On Wharf. Some two hours afterwards, Captain Midgeley saw the deceased officer asleep in a deck chair on the fore deck. Mr. Ibbetson appeared to be perfectly normal.

There was further conversation between the master and Mr. Ibbetson at 7 a.m.; to-day when the latter officer had roused and gone to his cabin, where he took up a recumbent position on his bunk. Owing to certain happenings on board, it had been suggested to the Chief Officer by the master that he should go and see a doctor during the day. This was arranged for and Mr. Hendy was to call Mr. Ibbetson at 11 a.m., to keep an appointment with Doctor Wong, at 11.30 a.m.

#### The Discovery.

Shortly after 11 a.m. Mr. Hendy went to the Chief Officer's cabin to call him and found him in such a condition as to indicate that something serious had occurred. Captain Midgeley was then called and, having made various tests, expressed the opinion that Mr. Ibbetson was dead.

A representative of the Hongkong Telegraph arrived on board at the moment and his aid was enlisted to call for the Police and medical assistance.

Mr. L. V. Booth, Assistant Superintendent of Police, arrived shortly after accompanied by European detectives and an examination of the cabin was made. There was found an empty tumbler which had contained some chemical mixture that could not then be definitely identified and a bottle of 40 per cent Formalin. Both the glass and bottle are held by the Police for analysis.

Drs. Felly and Newton arrived some short time afterwards and, although no definite announcement was made while our representative was present, it is understood that the cause of death is considered to be heart failure.

The body was later removed to the Victoria Mortuary for a post mortem, which will be held this afternoon, while the funeral will in all probability be carried out to-morrow.

The deceased officer had received notice to terminate his employment on the previous day and should have left the ship this afternoon.

#### Came Out 14 Years Ago.

Mr. Ibbetson was 58 years of age and a native of Yorkshire, although later a resident of Liverpool. He came to the China Coast about 14 years ago and was for some time in the Douglas Company. On the outbreak of the strike, he was without an appointment and joined the Tai Lee of the Sze Yap Company about two months ago. So far as can be ascertained his only surviving relative is a married sister in Yorkshire, but her present name is not known.

The deceased was a well known and highly respected officer, with a large circle of acquaintances in Hongkong. His demise under such unfortunate circumstances will be heard of with regret by the community in general and the seafaring branches in particular.

#### MORE STOWAWAYS.

### FIVE FILIPINOS SENT TO GAOL.

Sentences of three weeks' hard labour were imposed by Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistrate's Court this morning on each of five Filipinos, who were charged with stowing away from Manila on board the s.s. West Farallon.

It was stated that three of the defendants were found in the bunkers while the other two were concealed in the hospital.

## THE C.N.C. STRIKE BREAKDOWN.

### ALL NEGOTIATIONS BROKEN OFF.

#### BACK TO THE BEGINNING.

It was definitely established this morning that all negotiations between the two parties in the C.N.C. dispute have broken down and, at the moment there is no suggestion that a meeting of the officers and representatives of the Company is likely to take place in the near future.

It is believed that the last meeting arranged to take place in Shanghai, which was planned after the officers had heard the Company's proposal to penalise certain officers, did not in fact, take place, and it is assumed that the officers' intimations in writing to the Company that in view of their attitude negotiations could not be continued.

The position is now exactly the same as at the beginning of the strike.

## TRUCULENT WOMAN FINED.

### DAMAGE TO CELL AT YAUMATI STATION.

Before Mr. W. Schofield, at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, a young Chinese woman was charged with assaulting another woman, and with damaging the cell at the Yaumati Police Station during her confinement pending her appearance before the Magistrate.

Inspector Marks said that the two women had had a fight, during which the defendant had inflicted a small injury to the complainant's head with a penholder. The Police on being summoned to the scene arrested the defendant, and after being charged she was taken to the cells.

During the whole night, continued Inspector Marks, the defendant created a disturbance by throwing the bed boards about and later climbing the wire netting placed across the cell door.

Noticing that the defendant was standing outside the dock, his Worship asked why she was not inside the dock, she not having been bailed out.

Inspector Marks replied that he had to leave her outside the dock, as his Worship would have been unable to proceed with his cases if she had been put in the cells of the Court.

On the charge of assault the defendant was ordered to pay the complainant \$5 compensation, and further to sign a bond to be of good behaviour for one year. On the count of damaging the Yaumati cells, a fine of \$5 was imposed.

## AN INTERNATIONAL PARTY.

### BRAZIL INVITES THE WORLD.

London, August 10. Twenty-two members of the British Parliament sail from Southampton on Friday in the Royal Mail liner Arlanza, on a visit to Brazil, at the invitation of the Brazilian Government.

Ireland and India are also sending representatives.

Forty delegates from other countries will join the Arlanza at Cherbourg, and will represent Belgium, Japan, Norway, Denmark, Portugal, Switzerland, Finland, Afghanistan and Turkey. —British Wireless.

## NEW TURN IN IRISH AFFAIRS.

### DE VALERA PARTY TO ENTER DAIL.

London, Aug. 10. At a conference of Mr. De Valera's "Fianna Fail" party, the meeting, which was held in Dublin, unanimously decided to take the oath of allegiance to the Free State and that the members should take their seats in the Dail on August 12.

This is likely to have a momentous effect on the Cosgrave Government. —Reuter.

## JAPAN TO REFUSE TO PAY.

### MINISTER HOLDS PARLEY AT NANKING.

### RUSSIAN COMMANDER DEPARTS FROM HANKOW.

### DEATH FOR COMMUNISTS.

The relationship of Japan with the Nanking Government has taken an interesting turn, with reports that Japanese shipowners are going to refuse to pay the new tonnage dues levied by the Nationalists, as well as that the Japanese Minister has lodged a strong protest with Nanking against the new Customs duties and excise.

On the other hand, a Chinese report is to the effect that the Nanking visit of the Japanese Minister resulted in an amicable settlement of the difficulties between the Nationalists and Japan.

The situation in Hankow is partly obscured, but there is a significant announcement of the departure of General Galen, who is believed to be following M. Borodin to Urga. Mr. Eugene Chen has again gone on a visit to Kuling.

Marshal Chiang Kai-shek is reported to have been wounded in the course of the recent fighting at Hsuehchowfu. The Northerners are stated to be advancing southwards, and a big conference has been called to decide on their campaign against Nanking.

## CHIANG IS WOUNDED IN BATTLE.

Shanghai, August 10.

The Japanese shipping companies have decided to refuse payment of the tonnage surtax and to petition the Japanese Consul to adopt similar action to that of the French Consul General, who last week accepted a deposit of tonnage dues from a Messageries Maritimes steamer, according to treaty, and granted Consular clearance papers, after the Chinese Customs had refused to accept dues on the treaty basis unless the surtax was also paid, and refused to give the steamer a Customs clearance.

It is understood that British shipping companies are likely to adopt a similar procedure. —Reuter.

#### A STRONG PROTEST.

#### And A Placatory Luncheon.

Nanking, August 10.

At an official luncheon to the Japanese Minister, Mr. Yoshizawa, Mr. Wu Chao-chu toasted "the first foreign envoy visiting the Nanking Nationalist Government," expressing the hope that the Japanese Minister would take up permanent residence at Nanking.

Mr. Yoshizawa, expressing appreciation of these sentiments, remarked that a fulfilment of Mr. Wu Chao-chu's hope necessarily would depend on future developments.

Interviewed by Reuter, Mr. Yoshizawa said that he had filed a strong protest as to the new Customs duties and excise, but was reticent as to details. —Reuter.

#### CHIANG AND JAPAN.

#### Report of "Arrangement."

Shanghai, Aug. 11.

The Japanese Minister was entertained by Marshal Chiang Kai-shek at a banquet in Nanking on Tuesday evening.

Messrs. C. C. Wu, Wang Chung-hui, Hu Han-min, and General Li Lieh-chun were also present at the feast. Marshal Chiang, in the course of a speech, emphasized the necessity of closer relations between China and Japan. The Japanese Minister spoke, wishing success to the Nationalist revolutionary movement.

It is reported that the arrangement between the Japanese Minister and the Nanking leaders was very satisfactory, and for this the Japanese Minister cancelled his trip to Hankow, returning to Shanghai yesterday at noon by train from Nanking.

Mr. Kuo Tai-chi, the Shanghai Foreign Commissioner, yesterday took up his office as Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Nanking Government. —Nam Chung Pao.

#### HANKOW EXODUS.

#### Gen. Galen Also Goes.

Shanghai, Aug. 11.

A Hankow message of August 10 states that General Galen had left by the railway, the previous evening, in the direction of Chengchow. A number of motor trucks and motor-cars were loaded on the train. It is understood that General Galen follows in the footsteps of M. Borodin, and is going to Urga.

Mr. Eugene Chen, states the same message, has gone to Kuling. —Reuter.

#### NORTHERN CONFERENCE.

#### Drive Against South.

Shanghai, Aug. 11.

Marshal Chang Tsung-chang has called a military conference in Hsuehchow to discuss military plans for the campaign against Nanking and Shanghai.

Marshal Chang's troops have crossed Pengpu and are now in the neighbourhood of Mingkwang, where they are battling fiercely with the Nationalists from Fukow.

Marshal Chang Tso-lin was very pleased to receive Marshal Chang Tsung-chang's reports of the recapture of Pengpu, and has ordered the 6th. Fengtien cavalry brigade to come down to help the Shantung army.

A consignment of ammunition has also been sent by the Peking dictator for the supply of the Shantung army.

General Tam Chiu-hing, commanding the 3rd. Nationalist Division, has promised to leave for the Chekiang-Kiangsi border to check the forthcoming attack from the Hankow troops, but he insisted that a sum of \$600,000 for war expenses should be paid to his army before leaving. —Nam Chung Pao.

#### COMMUNISTS EXECUTED.

#### Strong Hand at Kuliang.

Shanghai, Aug. 11.

A wireless message from Kuliang states that 26 Communists, including Labour leaders, were executed there on August 9. —Reuter.

An interview with Mr. H. O. Tong, elsewhere in this issue, mentions the execution of Communists at Hankow also.]

#### CHIANG WOUNDED.

#### At Hsuehchow Recently.

Shanghai, August 11.

A message from Chinkiang states that Marshal Chiang Kai-shek is reported to have been wounded recently in the fighting around Hsuehchowfu.

The British Consulate at Chinkiang has been evacuated by Chinese troops. —Reuter.

(Continued on Page 14.)

# Frigoaire

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## TAGORE CHARGES.

### THE BRITISH EXPEDITION TO CHINA.

Kuala Lumpur, Aug. 4.  
The *Malay Mail* in an editorial article says: Dr. Tagore's statement that he does not "wish to enter into a controversy on the matter" is hardly an adequate refutation of the *Shanghai Times* statement, and his subsequent telegram to the *Straits Times* does not take us much further in repudiating the ridiculous and disloyal sentiments or explaining in what respect his protest was "misinterpreted."

He owes it to himself and his friends and supporters in Malaya, who are local British subjects, and above all, to the high Government officials who have entertained him and given him their countenance, to repudiate them definitely.

The *Mail* urges Dr. Tagore to declare plainly whether he ever made use of such phrases as "crime against humanity," "British nefarious designs," and "instruments for forging fetters for other people." Until he does so it is obviously highly improper and open to dangerous misconception for Government officials to preside at his meetings, as arranged in Perak and Penang, or for loyal officials to be associated with them.

That is the general feeling among Europeans in Kuala Lumpur, and it is doubtless shared by others throughout the country; and, while the poet-philosopher may, if he likes, ignore public opinion or treat it with contempt, a person going round collecting funds for an institution can hardly afford to indulge that luxury.

#### Newspaper Extract.

In the newspaper extract referred to Dr. Tagore is quoted as saying:

"The present English expedition to China is a crime against humanity. Indians are being used as pawns in the British game in China. Indian troops are used as tools to realize the British nefarious designs, thus putting the Indians in a bad light and making them look like demons in the eyes of the Chinese."

"England took Hongkong from China by force, using Indian troops in effecting the occupation. All this is a tragedy, considering the present plight in which India finds herself at home. Enslaved as we are, to our utter shame, we are used as instruments for the forging of fetters for other people."

"War clouds hover to-day over the entire human race. The cry resounds in the West, and Asia prepares her weapons in her armories for a target which is bound to be the heart of Europe, while nests are being built on the shores of the Pacific for rapacious English culture ships."

"Japan has already awakened and China has been aroused by the sound of robbers breaking through her wall."

#### Partially Repudiated.

In connexion with the statement Dr. Tagore's secretary, Mr. Aram Williams, called at the *Malay Mail* office on Wednesday and communicated the contents of a telegram which he was sending to the *Straits Times*, as follows:

"Tabindranath Tagore repudiates the statement alleged to have been uttered by him that 'Asia prepares her weapons' in her armories for a target which is bound to be the heart of Europe,' etc. The protest which he uttered while in India against the sending of Indian troops to China has been totally misinterpreted by mischievous propaganda against his mission."

#### A Serious Error.

The *S. F. Press* in an editorial says: It is a matter for considerable regret that the controversy regard-

## PACIFIC FLIGHT.

### CAPTAIN ERWIN STARTS ON FIRST LAP.

Dallas, Tex., Aug. 10.  
Captain Erwin has started for San Francisco on the first lap of his attempted flight to Hongkong, competing for the \$35,000 prize offered by Mr. Dole, the pineapple merchant.

Twenty-five thousand dollars have been offered by Mr. W. E. Easterwood if he reached Hongkong and intends to continue the world flight.

Captain Erwin originally intended taking his bride aged twenty, but Mr. Dole stipulated that nobody should participate who was under twenty-one. —*Reuter's American Service.*

#### Official Order.

Washington, Aug. 8.  
The Department of Commerce issued a general order to all fliers entered in the lists for the Dole Prize, to equip their planes with lights for landing at night.

The order requires that all planes must have suitable lights at the ends of the wings so that an attempt to land at night on a flying field or otherwise will enable persons on the ground to watch the descent and avoid injury.

certain alleged utterances of Dr. Tagore should have arisen just at the moment when he has been very warmly and very widely welcomed to Malaya. And the regret is not alone because of the statements which have been made, but also because they cannot be allowed to pass without comment unless they are categorically denied, or unless it is shown that they have been so distorted or torn from their context that they misrepresent and exaggerate Dr. Tagore's opinions. If this can be shown we are sure that all men will be prepared to forget the matter and not allow it in any way to influence their attitude towards Dr. Tagore, or the help they provide for his admirable mission. But if Dr. Tagore is unable, or unwilling, to provide such an explanation it is quite plain that not only shall we have to regret the welcome that was accorded to him, but the official character of his reception, or rather the way in which he has been received by prominent officials, will have to be regarded as a very serious error. It is not consistent with our traditions that Government officers, quite apart from ordinary loyal citizens, should be drawn to welcome one who is responsible for statements which in the eyes of ordinary men at least will be characterised as falsehoods and in any case are of so derogatory a character as to wear a very serious aspect. As Dr. Tagore has so far failed to issue any detailed explanation as to the truth or otherwise of anything save one sentence in the serious charges he has made against the British Government, we reprint elsewhere the extract in question, and for the moment we go on farther than saying that the telegraphic repudiation of one sentence in that article ending with the word "etc" is an entirely insufficient and unsatisfactory method of dealing with the case. Dr. Tagore's staff will be well advised, if the poet himself does not realise the gravity of the charges he is said to have made, to take the matter into their own hands and clear it up immediately.

If that is not done then we suggest that Dr. Tagore's visit should be terminated immediately for it is quite certain, if the opinions expressed in the article are genuinely held by him, that his presence here is undesirable and obnoxious to all loyal citizens, and such opinions, if expressed by a less distinguished personage, would almost certainly attract the attention of the Police.

## BORODIN IN KULING.

### LIVING ON THE FAT OF THE LAND.

Kuling, July 26.

Borodin arrived in Kuling on July 15 accompanied by some half dozen Russian men and women. The whole party stayed at the Fairy Glen Hotel. Borodin was protected by civilian gunmen, who carried automatics concealed in their clothing. These men accompanied Borodin wherever he went. When he entered the hotel lounge, they sat about in the seats round him and, when he went in to a meal, they stood behind his table. In addition he had an escort of about a dozen soldiers. These men too made themselves thoroughly at home in the hotel chairs and lounges.

Borodin's face is much thinner than it was six months ago. He looks a sick man. He showed himself very suspicious of any one who approached his person, always asking what was his nationality, where he came from, etc. In fact, he gave one the impression of being a badly frightened man.

#### Champagne Ad Lib.

The party lived on the fat of the land. The champagne flowed merrily. One evening Borodin and Mrs. Prohme (the address of the *Hankow People's Tribune*) alone after dinner, while sitting at a small table and chatting, consumed two bottles of champagne, two bottles of medoc and one of white wine.

The party on several occasions paid visits to the Russian pool. The whole of one side would then be lined by the military escort with drawn pistols, while Borodin bathed. He did not walk much but generally took a chair back from the pool to the hotel. It had been Borodin's intention to stay some time in Kuling and he had arranged to lease a house in the Russian Valley as he found the hotel too public. But on the afternoon of July 21 a special Russian courier arrived—Minin of the Hankow Russian Consulate—from Hankow. On receipt of his news the whole party hurriedly commenced to pack and left the following morning, taking launch at Kiukiang for Hankow.

They had a wireless set with them operated by two Russians, but it is believed it did not give satisfactory service, as the only message received was press news from England reporting the movements of the Royal family.

#### Wayfaring Notes.

The party had a box filled with notes of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank. This box was screwed to the floor of Borodin's bedroom. The hotel bill of over \$1,000 was paid by Chu Pei-tah's secretary out of Kiangs Provincial Funds. Little do the poor Chinese of Kiangs realize that their hard-earned money goes to pay for champagne for Borodin and his crew.

The Chinese in Kiukiang strongly advised the writer not to go up to Kuling as they expected trouble there. They said that there were people out to murder Borodin and the event might come off at any time.

#### Secretary in a Stolen House.

The Chinese have officially taken over the administration of the estate. They have placed a secretary in the Estate Office, but he does not seem to be there to do work as he spends most of his time out on picnics. The private flat above the Estate office has been seized by Comrade Lin, the Kiukiang Commissioner or Foreign Affairs, for his family. Comrade Lin is seldom in Kuling himself but, of course, finds it cheaper for his family to live in a stolen house than at the hotel.

All Eugene Chen's children, including Percy, were at the Fairy Glen Hotel with Borodin. T. V. Soong was also in Kuling. It is

## GENERAL WOOD.

### BRITISH TRIBUTE TO GREAT MAN.

London, Aug. 10.

The *Daily Telegraph* pays a tribute to the late General Leonard Wood as a great Colonial administrator whose task, in some respects, was "more difficult than Lord Cromer's in Egypt." It stresses the importance of American sovereignty in the Philippines, and says that thoughtful Americans are recognising that the Chinese element is becoming more important there as the migrants work while the Filipinos prefer leisure, while Japan, with a large surplus population, is "not far away."

It is extremely convenient with China in a state of chaos for America, politically and commercially, to have a secure base at Manila within reach of Shanghai and Tientsin. The withdrawal of America from the Philippines, either now or in the near future, would very seriously weaken the position of Western Powers in the Far East and thus complicate still further an extremely difficult situation.—*Reuter.*

#### The Funeral.

Washington.  
The late Major General Leonard Wood was buried with military honours at Tall Knoll, Allington. Mr. Kellogg represented President Coolidge.—*Reuter's American Service.*

## COMMUNIST UNITY.

### TROTSKY AND ZINOVIEFF RESTORED TO FAVOUR.

Moscow, Aug. 10.  
According to the official agency the twelve days plenary session of the Central Control Committee of the Communist Party ended in the restoration of unity, following a declaration by the leaders of the opposition renouncing a number of their views. The meeting resolved to withdraw the question of the expulsion of Trotsky and Zinovieff but reprimanded and warned them.—*Reuter.*

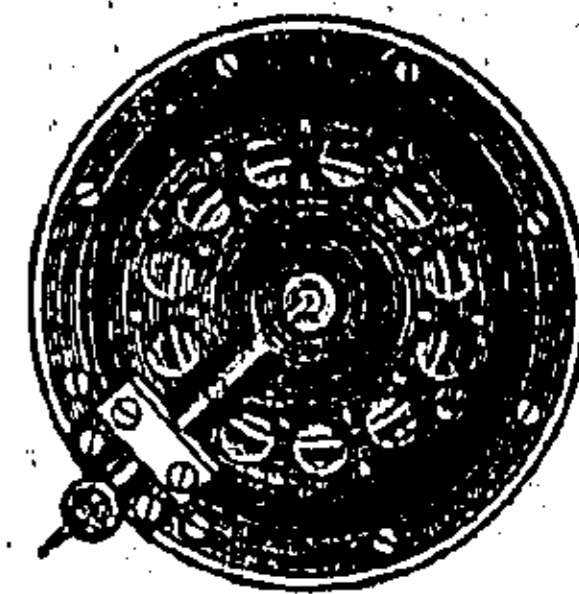
quite clear that both T. V. Soong and Eugene Chen are in with Borodin and his gang up to their necks. Eugene Chen came up for one afternoon and it was on that afternoon that the auditorium, also private property, was seized and occupied by soldiers. So much for Eugene Chen's promises to protect foreign property. When Borodin left the soldiers left too and the auditorium is again empty.

#### Filthy Soldiers at the Pool.

These soldiers found it amusing to go to the Russian pool, strip naked, and make themselves at home in the water, where they proceeded to wash the lice off their dirty bodies. For the rest the pool is still fairly pleasant and is frequented by the White Russian and German families staying up in Kuling for the summer, though the crowds of coolies, soldiers, amahs and brats, who come in to look on at the foreigner bathing is larger this year than last.

The new Chinese administration, finding they were without funds, dismissed all the Estate police except 12. When Mr. Lipport, the Estate agent, protested they agreed to re-engage the dismissed men, but the men then refused to work under the new administration. The feeling of the Chinese in Kuling is very much against the taking over of the Estate as they realize that this may have a disastrous result on their foreign custom. Feeling indeed is getting so strong that it seems probable that the local Chinese population will drive out the new officials. There is already a rumour current that the new secretary has run away.—*N. C. D. News.*

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Gramophone Play Like  
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Complete stock. Best Terms,  
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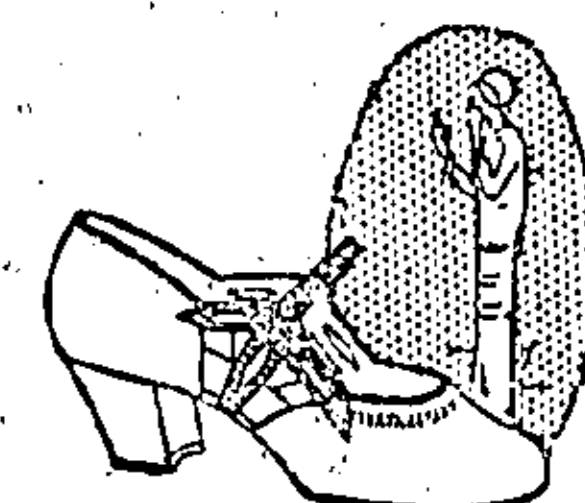
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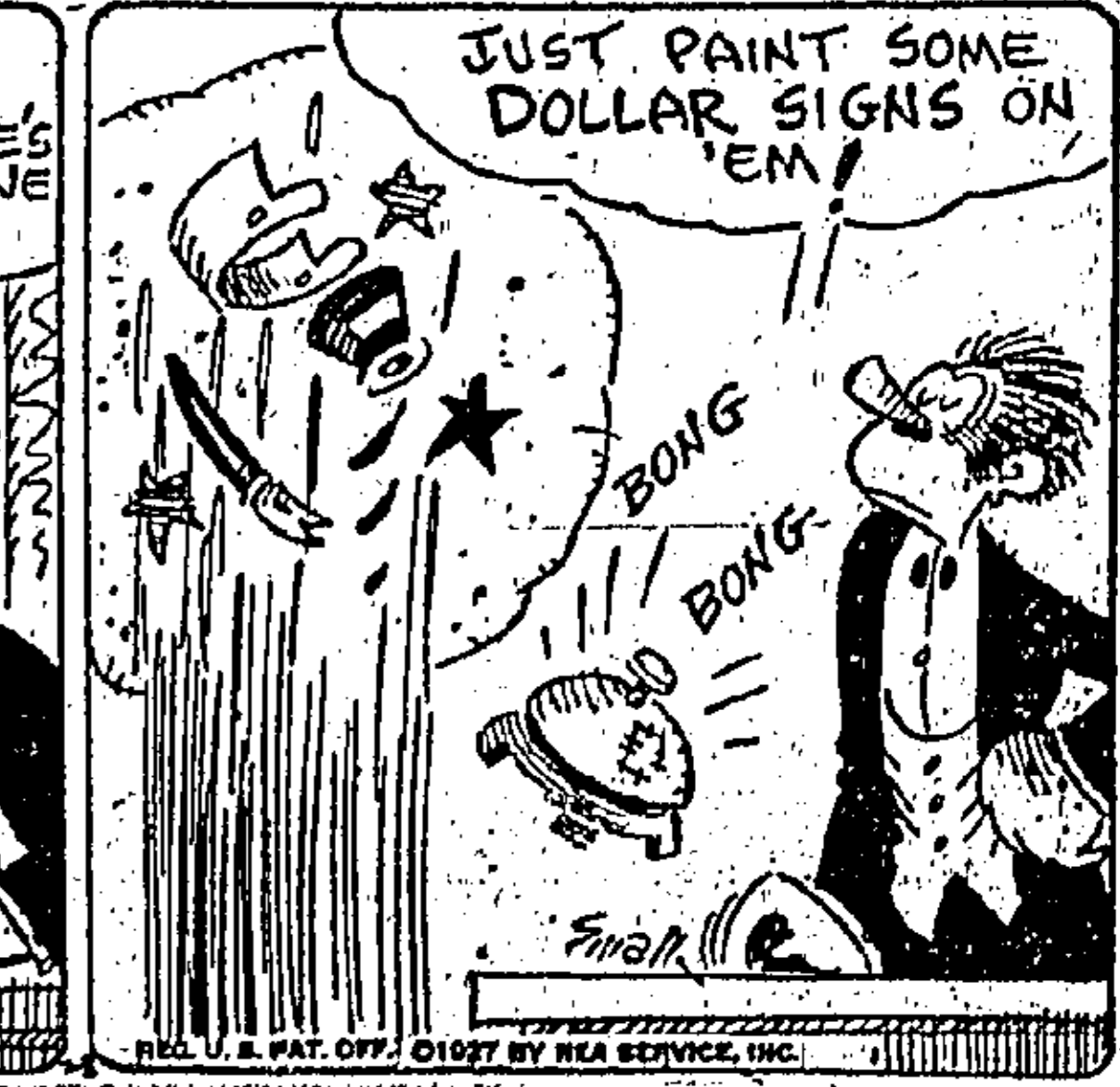
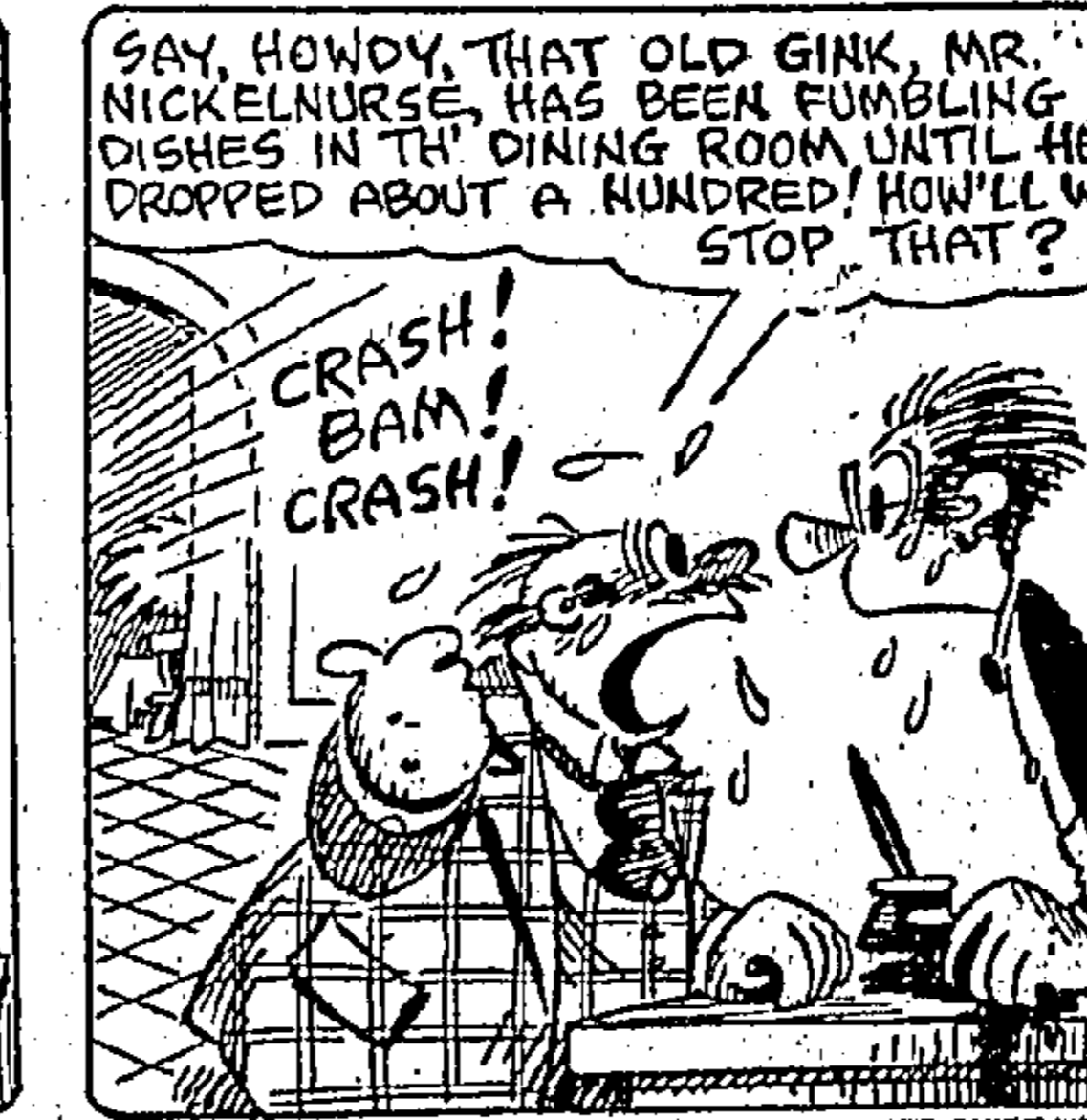
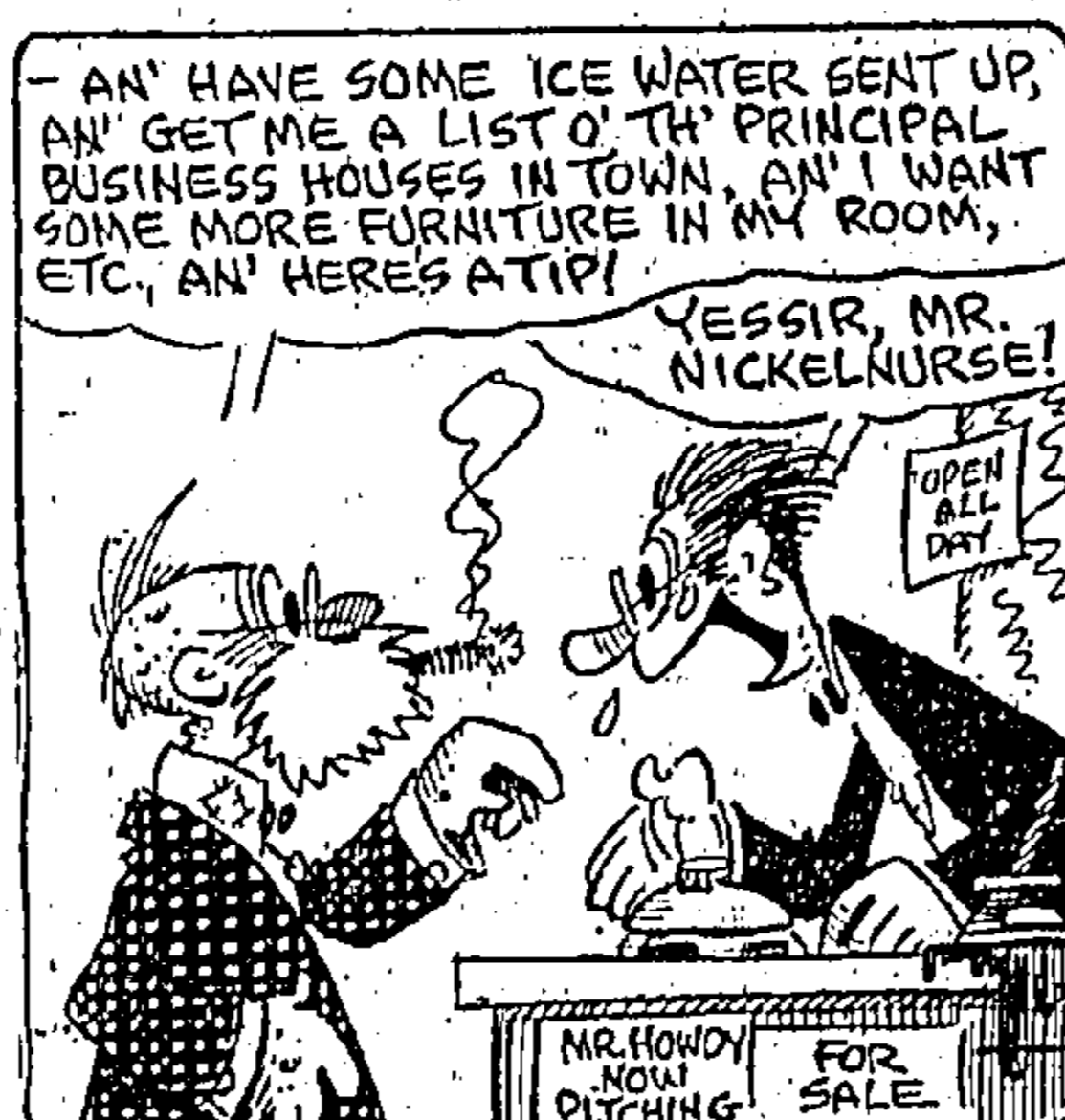
## Lung trouble

can often be avoided  
by the timely use of  
SCOTT'S Emul-  
sion which is widely  
prescribed in all  
affections of the  
throat and chest.  
Ask for



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The protector of life.

## SALESMAN \$AM

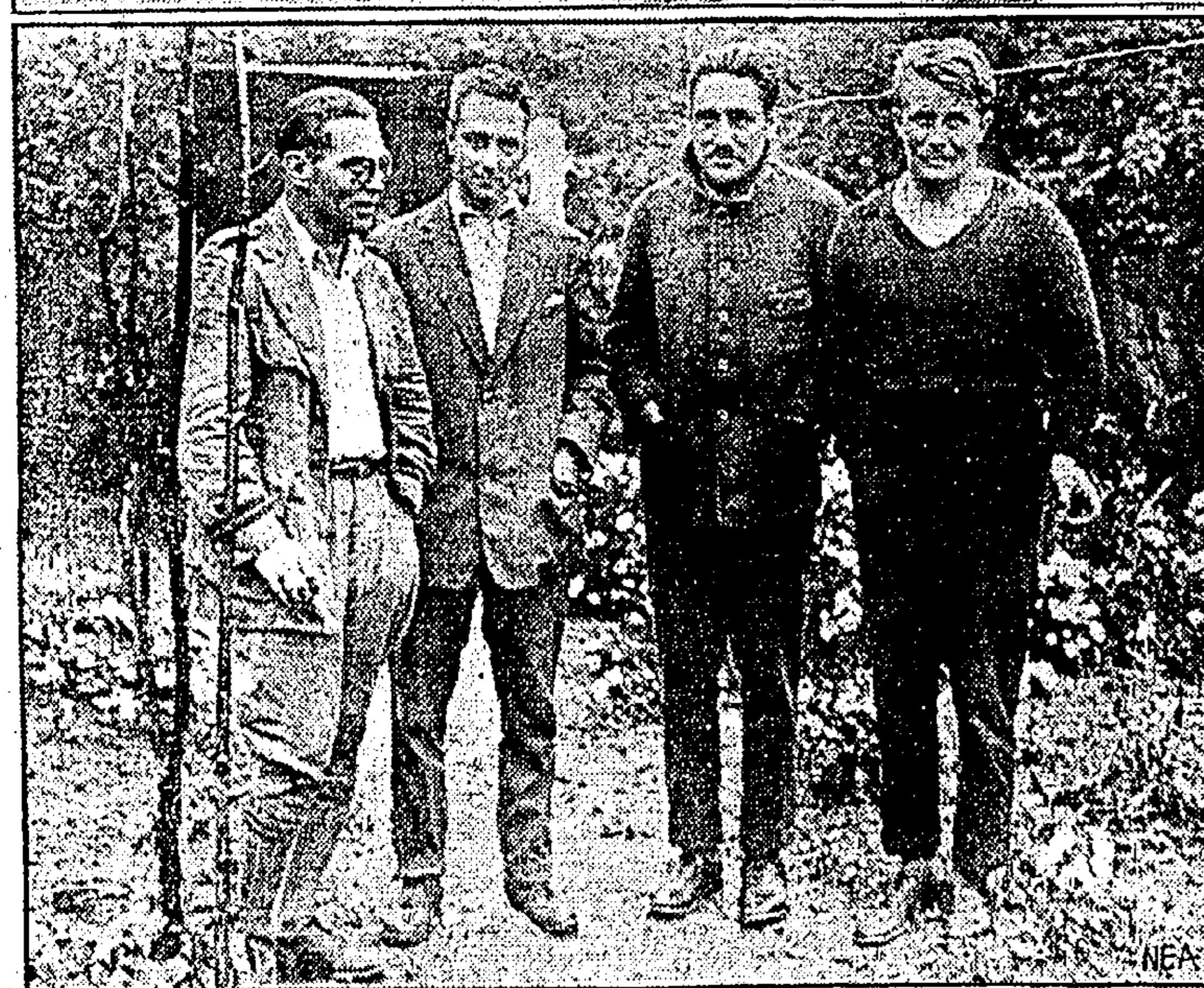
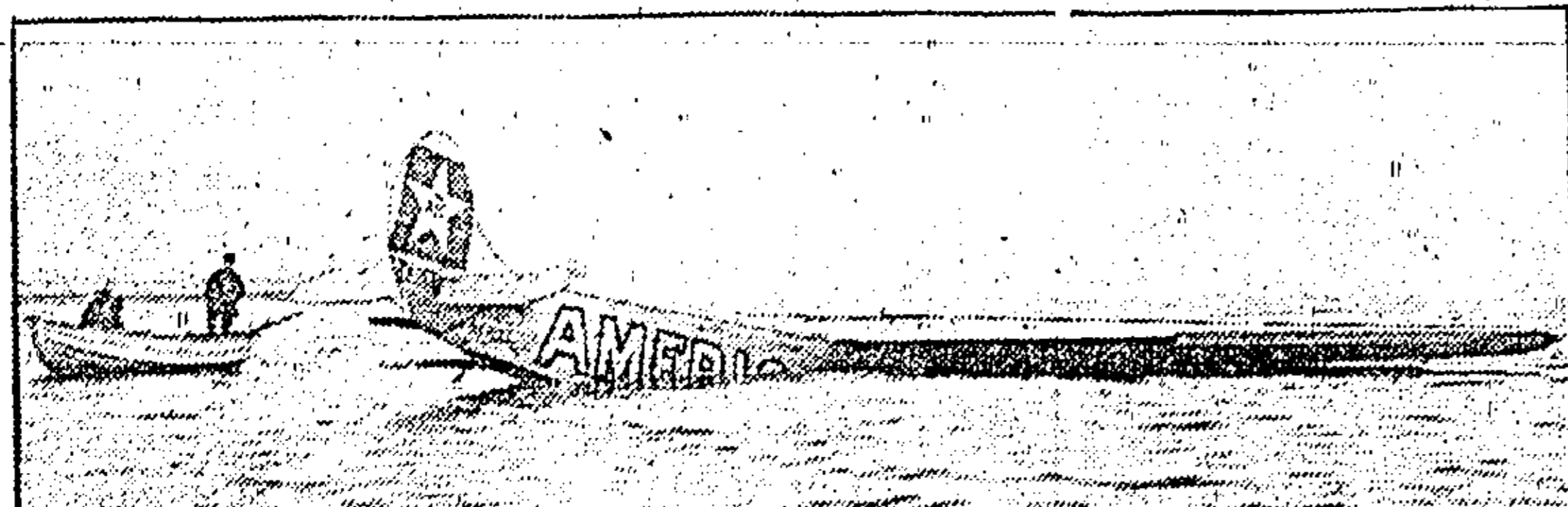


## That'll Fix Him

## By Small



WHEN BYRD "LANDED" IN FRANCE.—Heavy waves and crowds of souvenir hunters wrecked the fuselage of the "America" as shown in the upper of these two remarkable photos. The picture was taken after the plane was pulled out of the water. The lower photo of the rocky beach at Ver-sur-Mer, with the "America" in the distance, gives a graphic idea of the spot to which fate directed the ship after she was lost for hours over France in dense fog and rain. These photos were sent to America on the liner Aquitania. A Chris Craft speed boat travelling at 45 miles an hour brought them into New York from the liner's anchorage at Quarantine. They are the first to reach the Far East.



AFTER THE RESCUE.—The end of the trans-Atlantic flight of Commander Byrd's monoplane "America" is portrayed in these first photographs to reach the Far East from France. Above is the "America" half submerged in the surf at Ver-sur-Mer a few hours after its "landing." Below are the members of the crew, photographed at Ver-sur-Mer following their first few hours' sleep. Left to right they are Lieutenant George. Noville, Commander Richard E. Byrd, Pilot Bert Acosta, and Pilot Bernt Balchen. Noville wears his uniform, which a kindly Frenchwoman dried out for him in front of her kitchen stove. The others are togged up in garments borrowed from Ver-sur-Mer inhabitants.



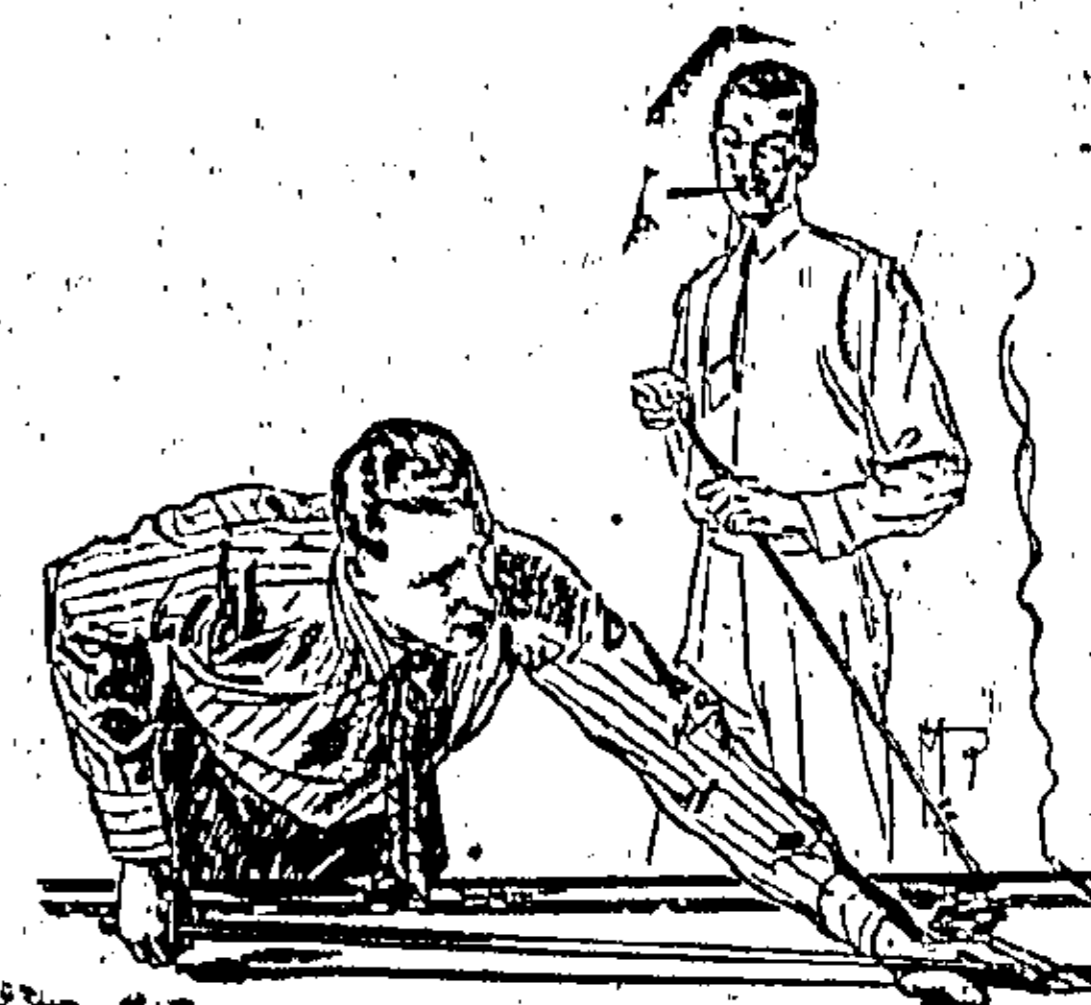
ROMANTIC HAWAII.—This shows romantic Nawiliwili bay, in the island of Kauai, where Richard E. Grace built his runway to take off on his lone flight from the Hawaiians to California. It was in this bay that the late Commander John Rodgers came ashore at the end of the long drift that concluded his unsuccessful attempt to fly from San Francisco to Honolulu two years ago.



AN ASPIRANT.—Here is Richard E. Grace, the "broken-neck aviator," decorated with the festive leis after his arrival in Hawaii for his flight to the mainland of North America. His first attempt has failed.



ON VACATION.—After Sunday services in the little wooden Congregational church at Hermosa, President and Mrs. Collidge posed for a picture with Rolf Lium (right), the 20-year-old boy-preacher whose first sermon was heard by a president. Rev. J. Williams, assistant superintendent of Congregational home missions, is standing next to Mrs. Collidge.



## "Tricoline" Shirts

Rich silk appearance is expressed in shirts made from this cloth and a standard of quality has been created with which no other silk-like shirts can compare. A smart range of plain colours also white with self stripes. Collars to match of course.

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## BATHING CAPS

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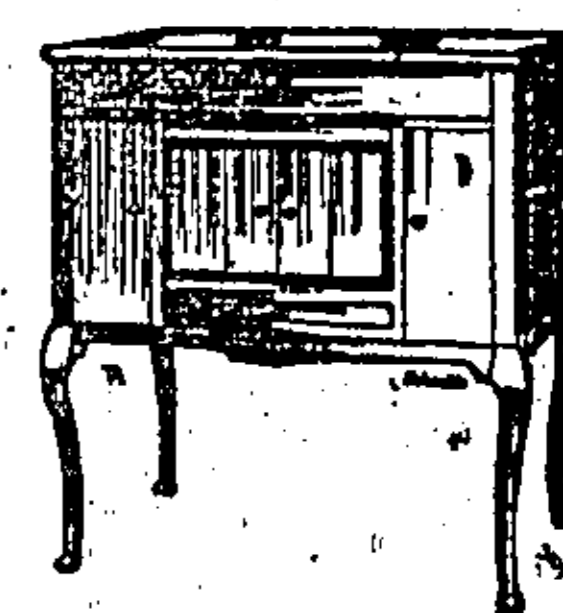
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## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

## NOTICE.

The parcels post service to Russia in Asia via Japan is temporarily suspended.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

Dutiable articles forwarded by letter post to Great Britain are liable to confiscation by the Customs. Such articles should be forwarded by parcel post only.

Letters and postcards only for the United Kingdom and Europe will be forwarded via Siberia if so superscribed.

Parcels post service between Hongkong and Ports of the Yangtze West of Hankow is temporarily suspended.

Parcels for places in Szechwan will now be accepted for transmission at senders' risk. It is to be noted that parcels are liable to delay, and that the service may be suspended again at any time.

## RADIO NOTICES.

It is notified for information that a new shortwave commercial wireless service was opened on July 23rd between Hongkong and the Philippines for the exchange of ordinary, deferred and press telegrams.

Rates to Manila 30 cents per word ordinary, 15 cents per word deferred and press.

To Luzon Islands (except Manila) and Corregidor Island 43 cents per word ordinary.

All other islands 76 1/2 cents per word ordinary.

Radio Telegraph Services are now in operation between Hongkong and the following places:—French Indo-China, province of Yunnan: Canton, Swatow, Kowloon, Macau, Kwongchow, Fort Bayard, Wuchow, and Hoihow. Rates and further particulars on application to the Radio Counter, 1st Floor, G. P. O. Building.

## INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Date
Batavia	Baron Incheape	August 11.
Amoy	Santhia	August 13.
U. S. A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai	Tenyo Maru	August 14.
Manila	Pres. Jackson	August 14.
U. S. A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai	Pres. Adams	August 15.
U. S. A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai	Pres. Taft	August 15.
Europe via Nagasaki (Letters and papers London 14th July)	Ginyo Maru	August 15.
Japan and Shanghai	Adolf von Bayer	August 15.
Australia and Manila	Amazon	August 16.
Shanghai	Tango Maru	August 18.
U. S. A., Canada, Japan and Shanghai	Rawalpindi	August 19.
Manila	Pres. McKinley	August 21.
Straits	Empress of Russia	August 22.
Japan	Atsuta Maru	August 22.
Japan and Shanghai	Mishima Maru	August 23.
	Haruna Maru	August 26.

## OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date
Sam Shui and Wuchow	Kochow	Thurs., Aug. 11, 4.30 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. and S. Africa, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles	Machao	Thurs., Aug. 11, 4.30 p.m. (Due Marseilles 12th September).
Haiphong	New Mathilde	Thurs., Aug. 11 5 p.m.
Pakhoi	Raymond Poirace	Thurs., Aug. 11, 5 p.m.
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, U.S.A., Canada, C. and S. America and Europe via San Francisco and Europe via Siberia	Taiyo Maru	Fri., Aug. 12, Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m. (Due San Francisco 6th Sept.).
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiyang	Fri., Aug. 12, 11 a.m.
Haiphong	Tonkin	Fri., Aug. 12, 12.30 p.m.
Shanghai	Philoctetes	Fri., Aug. 12, 5 p.m.
Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C. and S. America and Europe via Victoria B.C.	Parcels	12th 5 p.m.
	Protestant	Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m. (Due Victoria, B. C. 6th Sept.).
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. and S. Africa, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles	Kitano Maru	Sat., Aug. 13, Registration 8 a.m. Letters 9 a.m. G.P.O. Registration 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m. (Due Marseilles 12th September).
*Swatow *Amoy and Formosa	Hozan Maru	Sun., Aug. 14, 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiching	Sun., Aug. 14, 9 a.m.
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, Canada, U.S.A., C. and S. America and Europe via San Francisco and Europe via Siberia	Pres. Jackson	Mon., Aug. 15, Registration 8.30 p.m. Letters 9.15 p.m. (Due San Francisco 8th September).
Manila	Pres. Adams	Mon., Aug. 15, 5 p.m.
Swatow	Szechuen	Tues., Aug. 16, 10 a.m.
Manila, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island	Changti	Tues., Aug. 16, Reg. 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m. (Due Thursday Island 27th Sept.).
Saigon, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. and S. Africa, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles	Amazon	Tues., Aug. 16, K.P.O. Registration 9 a.m. Letters 9 a.m. G.P.O. Reg. 8.15 a.m. Letters 9.10 a.m. (Due Marseilles 17th September).
Manila	Pres. Taft	Tues., Aug. 16, 4.30 p.m.
Shanghai	Liangchow	Tues., Aug. 16, 5 p.m.
Swatow	Kwai Sang	Wed., Aug. 17, 8.30 a.m.
Straits and Calcutta	Fook Sang	Wed., Aug. 17, Parcels 1 noon Letters 1.15 p.m.
Amoy	Suiyang	Wed., Aug. 17, 5 p.m.
Japan	Tango Maru	Fri., Aug. 19, 9.50 a.m.
Shanghai	Shantung	Fri., Aug. 19, 5 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. and S. Africa, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles	Rawalpindi	Sat., Aug. 20, K.P.O. Parcels 19th 4.30 p.m. Registration 20th 9 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m. G.P.O. (Due Marseilles 16th Sept.).
Japan	Ginyo Maru	Sat., Aug. 20, 10.30 a.m.
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, U.S.A., Canada, C. and S. America and Europe via San Francisco and Europe via Siberia	Tenyo Maru	Mon., Aug. 22, Registration 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m. (Due San Francisco 16th September).
Shanghai	Atsuta Maru	Tues., Aug. 22, 10.30 a.m.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C. and S. America and Europe via Siberia	Parcels	23rd 5 p.m. Registration 24th 9 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m. (Due Vancouver, B.C. 11th Sept.).
Manila, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island	Mishima Maru	Wed., Aug. 24, Registration 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m. (Due Thursday Island 6th September).

\*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

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25 WORDS FOR \$1.00 (\$1.50 if not prepaid)

The following replies are awaiting collection:—

1392, 1342, 1397, 1441, 1444, 1456, 1462, 1453, 1512, 1516, 26, 32, 38, 72, 80, 98, 101, 102, 161, 168, 174, 191, 194, 208, 210, 216, 226, 248

## BOARD RESIDENCE.

FAMILY HOTEL.—Victoria Gardens. Quiet apartments and suites of rooms. Full board from \$95, \$110, \$130, monthly. Large commodious rooms, also daily rates; five minutes from ferry, next new Hotel, Hankow Road, Kowloon, Tel. K.357.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

AN Expert European Gentleman formerly connected with well-established firms of Imports and Exports wishes to start a firm. Those who want to join or to act as Comproadors, (good prospects) apply Box No. 254, care of "Hongkong Telegraph."

## PREMISES TO LET.

TO LET.—One European FLAT Wanchai Cap Road, Hongkong. Apply to 82, Kennedy Road.

TO LET.—Office Rooms, 2nd Floor, New Hongkong Bank Building. Apply Sang Kee, same building.

TO LET.—From 1st June, furnished flat at Mount Kellet, No. 196, The Peak. Apply Property Office, Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—One room, suitable for Office or dwelling, gas Electric light Telephone and fittings rent \$35 monthly, 10, Queen's Road, 1st floor.

COMMODOUS OFFICES to let in No. 7, Queen's Road Central, also two sm. offices in 1A, Chater Road. Apply E. D. Sassoon and Company, Ltd.

FLATS also ROOMS, single, double, furnished or unfurnished, mid-level or Kowloon, excellent locations. Partial service, if required. Small investors. Tel. C.4630.

TO LET.—European FLATS, 29A and 29B, Kennedy Road, 4 rooms 2 bathrooms servants quarters. Apply Telephone C.547, or Thornhill Aerated Water Factory, 154, Praya East.

TO LET.—Five roomed House No. 49, Granville Road, Kowloon, with flush and Sanitary conveniences. Apply to Spanish Dominican Procurator, Phone No. C.721.

TO LET.—EUROPEAN FLATS with modern conveniences at Cameron Road and Chatham Road, Kowloon. Please apply Comproadors Department, I.M.H. Namazee, Prince's Buildings.

TO LET.—Shipping Offices in Connaught Road, Central, No. 18, first floor; Nos. 15 & 16, second floor; Nos. 15, 16, 18 and 19, third floor. Please. Apply to S. K. Trust Ltd., 29, Connaught Road, Central.

TO LET.—Bright and airy OFFICES single rooms or suites 3rd Floor Prince's Buildings. Cheap rental. Immediate occupation. Apply to The Union Trading Co., Ltd., York Building.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## HONGKONG FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

Applications for affiliation to the above Association must reach the undersigned by the 31st accompanied by the necessary fee of Two Dollars. Newly affiliating Clubs One Dollar entrance fee extra.

W. E. HOLLANDS, Hon. Secretary, P. O. Box 233.

## HONGKONG FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

REFEREES AFFILIATION. Applications from qualified Referees for Affiliation to the above Association must reach the undersigned by the 31st accompanied by the annual subscription of One Dollar.

W. E. HOLLANDS, Hon. Secretary, P. O. Box 233.

## HONGKONG FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

Applications for admission to the above League must reach the undersigned on or before the 31st August, accompanied by the entrance fee of Twenty Dollars. No Club can be admitted to the Hongkong Football Association.

W. E. HOLLANDS, Hon. Secretary, P. O. Box 233.

## HONGKONG REALTY AND TRUST CO., LTD.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES ORDINANCES OF HONGKONG.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Fourth Ordinary Yearly Meeting of Shareholders of the Hongkong Realty and Trust Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Exchange Building, (2nd Floor) Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong, on Saturday, the 27th day of August, 1927, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Board of Directors for the Year ended on the 30th June, 1927, and re-electing Directors and the Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from Monday, the 22nd day of August, 1927, until Saturday, the 27th day of August, 1927, both days inclusive.

By Order

of the Board,

C. F. V. RIBEIRO, Acting Secretary, Hongkong, August 6th, 1927.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—B.S.A. Motor Cycle, 2 1/2 h.p., s.h.v., 1924 model in good condition, what offer? Box No. 255, care of "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.—As she lies at anchor Santo, Fukien Province, iron hull "RIHAMES" Built in England 1884. Length 134', breadth 25', depth 11'. Gross and net tonnage 378 tons. For full particulars and orders to view apply Asiatic Petroleum Company (S.C.) Ltd., Hongkong or Foochow.



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THE FAR EAST OXYGEN & ACETYLENE Co., Ltd.

OFFICE:—20 Des Voeux Road, Tel. C. 2344.

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M. J. E. GUILLOT, Manager.

## LAMMERT'S AUCTIONS

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 12th August, 1927, at 11 o'clock a.m. at their Sales Room, Duddell Street.

(for account of the concerned.) One Pair Diamond and Pearl Earrings.

Terms:—As Customary. LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions from the Registrar, The Supreme Court, to sell by Public Auction,

on FRIDAY, the 12th August, 1927, at 12 o'clock Noon.

On the Premises.

The Goods and Chattels of Cafe Restaurant Parisien, Au Chic Parisien, Beauty Parlour Parisienne and The Europe Asia Trading Co. situated on the Ground Floor and Rear Portion of the First Floor of No. 12, Pedder Street.

Terms:—As Customary. LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on TUESDAY, the 16th August, 1927, at 5.15 p.m.

at their Sales Room, Duddell Street.

The Motor House Boat "LONDON" 46' 6" (in good running order and condition) as she now lies in the Causeway Bay Typhoon Shelter off A. King Shipway.

Specially built for Shooting and Bathing Parties and well-equipped with Water Closet, Kitchen and Comfortable Sleeping Accommodation.

For further Particulars and Inspection Order apply to the Undersigned.

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## PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on TUESDAY, the 16th August, 1927, commencing at 5.15 p.m.

at their Sales Room, Duddell Street.

A Collection of 2500 Stamps including Old China High Value Colonials and One Complete Set of German Caroline Island Fine Used.

Catalogues will be issued.

On View from Monday, the 16th August, 1927.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery. LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on FRIDAY, the 12th August, 1927, commencing at 2.30 p.m.

at their Sales Room, Duddell Street.

A Large Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture.

comprising:—

Teak Hatstand, Bookcase, Desks, Glass Cabinet, Chesterfield Couch and Armchairs, Carpets, Rugs, Ornaments, Pictures, etc.

Teak Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Sideboard with Bevelled Mirror, Dinner Wagon, Ice Chests, Crockery, Glass Ware, etc., etc.

Teak and Iron Bedsteads with Mattresses, Single and Double Wardrobes with Bevelled Mirrors, Dressing Tables, Chamber Stand, Commodes, Washstands, etc., etc.

also

A Few Pieces of Blackwood Furniture.

One Telescope.

One Bush and Lane Piano Player and about 150 Rolls.

One Camera.

Two Gramophones.

Catalogues will be issued.

On View from Thursday, the 11th August, 1927.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.

## CHINA AUCTION ROOMS.

4, Duddell Street. If you have anything you would like to sell, exchange or advertise send it to the CHINA AUCTION ROOM.

E. V. M. R. de SOUSA.

## THE EXACTIONS OF MOTHERHOOD.

Look about you and observe the number of women for whom maternity has meant the loss, and in some instances the sacrifice, of health. Nature provided that this should be a simple process, attended by no disastrous aftermath. Human society decreed differently; and the heritage of centuries of artificial modes of living has made many women dread that which they should anticipate with joy.

To adopt a simple yet sure means of offsetting the adverse consequences of maternity, to strengthen the potential as well as the prospective mother, is the dictate of common sense. Themselves aware of what they have suffered, mothers may easily spare their daughters that suffering. Strength is acquired by reinforcing the system with a medium that literally assists Nature through mild stimulation of vital organs, restoring impoverished blood, building up jaded nerves, and making for perfect health.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have long since established a very high reputation as a simple means of minimizing those ills to which femininity is heir, as well as those artificially acquired. To be had of all chemists, or post free, at \$1.50 per bottle, 6 bottles for \$8.00, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60, Wing-see Road, Shanghai.

## FIFTY YEARS IN ARCTIC SEAS.

## FAMOUS MISSION VESSEL TO BE BROKEN UP.

"Gin and Bibles," as the old sailing mission ship Harmony was irreverently but affectionately named by sailors, is in the ship-breaking yard.

No vessel in the Arctic Seas was more widely known among sailors and landlubbers all over the world than the Harmony. After half a century in the service of the Moravian Missionary Society she was sold a few months ago to the Hudson Bay Company.

"We sold her," said the secretary of the mission to a newspaper representative "after she had been working in the Arctic for over half a century."

"She was the last of a succession of Harmony ships that have sailed along this coast with supplies for the natives since 1771."

Work Continues.

"The disposal of the ship does not mean that our work is being discontinued. We are getting our supplies to the mission stations in other ways."

A year ago, the Harmony left Dartmouth for her last voyage to the trading stations of Labrador. Previously she was a 200-ton whaler, and her arrival at the remote ports of call in the frozen wastes was so great an event that the Eskimos used to fire guns into the air to notify the surrounding populations of her presence.

Captain Jackson, who navigated her for so long a period, had some perilous experiences during his office. There is not much value in the ordinary sea chart in those regions, and he was up against ice and fog always.

Originally the Harmony was called the Lorna Doone, and sailed in the Eastern seas, trading in tea, but she went to the Far North as a whaler afterwards for a Dundee firm before being acquired by the Moravian Mission.

She has had some queer cargoes. It was said that she took out everything for the natives from "flour to tombstones," and her passengers were equally interesting. Some of them were so fascinated by the mysteries of the new life they found in the Arctic regions that they decided to stop.

On her last voyage she took out a scientist and anthropologist, as well as a well-known London artist.

## HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 12th to 18th August 1927.

HIGH WATER. LOW WATER.

Day Month Year Time.

Friday 12 Aug 1927 7.7 1.25 3.2

Saturday 13 Aug 1927 8.1 1.32 3.0

Sunday 14 Aug 1927 8.4 1.42 2.7

Monday 15 Aug 1927 8.7 1.52 2.4

Tuesday 16 Aug 1927 9.0 2.02 2.1

Wednesday 17 Aug 1927 9.3 2.12 1.8

Thursday 18 Aug 1927 9.6 2.22 1.5

Friday 19 Aug 1927 9.9 2.32 1.2

Saturday 20 Aug 1927 10.2 2.42 0.9

Sunday 21 Aug 1927 10.5 2.52 0.6

Monday 22 Aug 1927 10.8 2.62 0.3

Tuesday 23 Aug 1927 11.1 2.72 0.0

Wednesday 24 Aug 1927 11.4 2.82 0.0

Thursday 25 Aug 1927 11.7 2.92 0.0

Friday 26 Aug 1927 12.0 3.02 0.0

Saturday 27 Aug 1927 12.3 3.12 0.0

Sunday 28 Aug 1927 12.6 3.22 0.0

Monday 29 Aug 1927 12.9 3.32 0.0

Tuesday 30 Aug 1927 13.2 3.42 0.0

Wednesday 31 Aug 1927 13.5 3.52 0.0

Thursday 1 Sept 1927 13.8 3.62 0.0

Friday 2 Sept 1927 14.1 3.72 0.0

Saturday 3 Sept 1927 14.4 3.82 0.0

Sunday 4 Sept 1927 14.7 3.92 0.0

Monday 5 Sept 1927 15.0 4.02 0.0

Tuesday 6 Sept 1927 15.3 4.12 0.0

Wednesday 7 Sept 1927 15.6 4.22 0.0

Thursday 8 Sept 1927 15.9 4.32 0.0

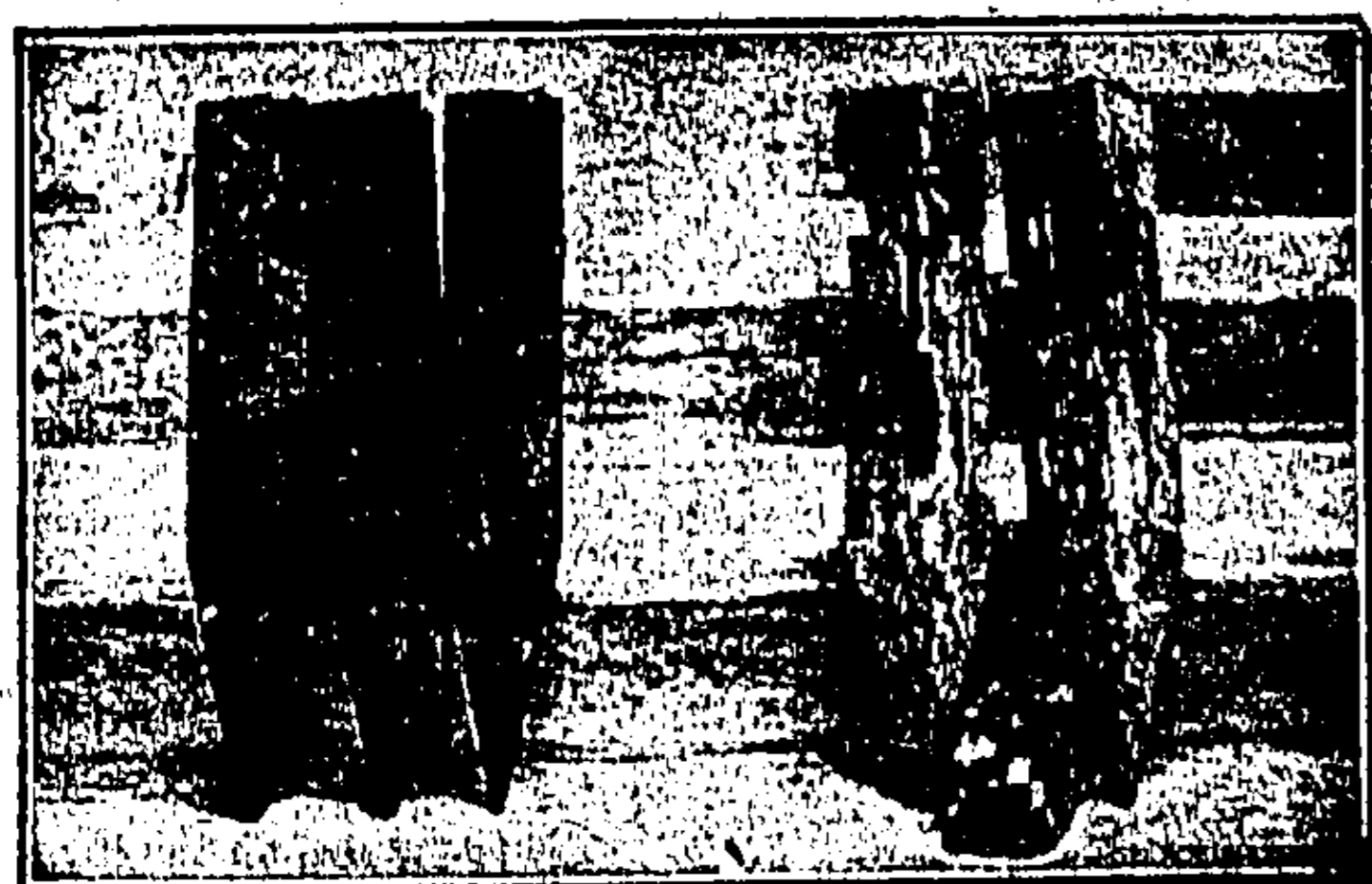
Friday 9 Sept 1927 16.2 4.42 0.0

Saturday 10 Sept 1927 16.5 4.52 0.0

Sunday 11 Sept 1927 16.

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WOOD PRESERVATIVE &amp; WHITE ANT DESTROYER

Treated with  
DiphensoNot Treated with  
DiphensoObtainable in various shades  
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SHEWAN TOMES &amp; CO.

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Attention:—

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A Few Facts Worth Noting:—

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- (2) We have a bonded warehouse and a licensed motor boat and can thus supply tobaccos to ships direct from godown, free of Hongkong Duty.
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COMPANY LAW OFFENCES.

Mr. T. B. Cocker, prosecuting on behalf of the Registrar of Companies, appeared before Mr. N. D. Mudie, District Judge, at Singapore on Thursday last and mentioned two summonses against the Ocean Steamship Company and the China Mutual Steam Navigation Company. Mr. Cocker pointed out that the directors of the two companies were the same and the offences alleged were that certain alterations in the directorate were not made known to the Registrar of Companies. With regard to the Ocean Steamship Company, said Mr. Cocker, the first alteration took place on February 17th, 1919, when a director died. Death was one of the alterations contemplated by the section of the Companies Ordinance dealing with offences of this nature. The Registrar of Companies had allowed about two months' grace for the filing of such alterations, but it would be seen that a period of more than six years had elapsed. The next alteration took place on November 1, 1920, when two new directors were appointed.

In connexion with the China Mutual Steam Navigation Company the facts were exactly the same. It was only possible to obtain this information from the companies themselves and the Registrar was bound to receive the information. The onus was on the Companies. The Registrar was not compelled to fish for the information and if any company did not comply with the law it then committed an offence.

Mr. Cocker further pointed out that the penalty stated made the offenders liable to a fine of \$50 for each day after the period of grace. The two cases were viewed in a very grave light.

Mr. G. S. Carver, who appeared for the defence in both cases, entered a plea of guilty. He said that he did not think His Honour would consider inflicting a fine of \$50 for each day. Messrs. Mansfield and Company were the agents for both the companies concerned and it was obvious that a firm of the standing of Messrs. Mansfield and Company would not deliberately seek to evade the law. Sometimes a mistake happens in an office, said Mr. Carver, and this was what had occurred on this occasion. When a mistake happened, the chances were that it became buried in the past and went on being overlooked.

The omission was discovered by the firm itself, in this case, and they wrote to the Registrar of Companies apologising for the delay in submitting the returns.

Mr. Cocker intimating that he was not prepared to accept the explanation of "a mere oversight," the case was postponed for the evidence of a witness to be recorded. This witness is to be called by Mr. Carver on behalf of the defence.

GOLD IN NORTH  
BORNEO.MINERAL POSSIBILITIES TO  
BE PROBED.

Jesselton, July 27.

Attention is once more being attracted to the question of minerals in this country. Our history in this respect has so far not been an encouraging one. In the very early days of the Chartered Company alluvial gold used to be worked in certain parts of the East Coast and, from time to time, renewed attempts have been made to develop the alluvial workings. Now a much more serious endeavour is to be made to trace the source of the gold. Mr. A. R. Dunlop, who has for many years been an officer in the service of the Chartered Company and who retired in 1914, has been instrumental in arousing the interest of mining experts in England. A small company has been formed and Mr. Dunlop with Capt. P. C. Whitehead, who is a mining engineer of great experi-

OUR DAILY TALK ON  
HEALTH.DIABETES SYMPTOMS AND  
TESTS.

QUACK REMEDIES AND DIET.

The chief symptom by which a physician determines the presence of diabetes is the appearance of sugar in measurable amounts in the fluids excreted from the body.

The exact cause of diabetes, other than the disturbance of the pancreas resulting in degeneration of the islands of Langerhans, is not known. It has been found, however, that overeating and lack of exercise may be prominent points in the history of the individual concerned. The sugars come largely from starch and other foods. The person does not manufacture more sugar than usual, but cannot use properly that which he manufactures. The excess of sugar that accumulates is then poured out of the body through the fluids.

Sometimes a severe infection may be the insult to the body that results in degeneration of the pancreas and diabetes. Sometimes tumour of the pancreas or a stone in the tube which carries the external secretion of that gland into the intestines will cause a degeneration of the gland that results in diabetes. The disease apparently runs in families because of some peculiarity of body structure that is inherited.

Before the discovery of insulin it was customary to treat diabetes largely by lowering the amount of food, and particularly the amount of sugar taken in. It is still customary to rest the diseased organ in this manner, so that dietary changes are made even when insulin is used. Insulin makes it possible to take part of the burden off the pancreas and to permit the patient a somewhat more varied diet.

"Testimonials."

Most of the quacks who sell patent remedies of one kind or another for the treatment of diabetes get their testimonials from persons with mild cases who are apparently helped by any medicine, provided they also modify their diet. The directions accompanying the remedy usually list a simple diet, and the person will invariably feel better if he follows the diet, whether he takes the medicine or not.

The competent physician changes the amount of food that the person may take according to the amount of sugar that he excretes. Thus it is necessary to make repeated examinations of both the blood and the excreted fluid to determine to what extent the sugar is being utilized properly by the body.

Patients who have been sick for many years with diabetes sometimes learn to perform the simpler tests for themselves. The simplest test includes merely the adding of a few drops of the excreted fluid to a teaspoonful of a solution containing copper. If there is sugar present, the grayish blue colour of the solution changes to red. Any physician will be glad to show this test to the patient who suffers with diabetes.

Mr. A. C. Aveling, senior secretary of the British Legation in Peking, has assumed his new duties. Mr. A. H. George very shortly again will resume duties in the Legation.

once, have come out to North Borneo and are by now on the scene of operations.

Not only has it been a great pleasure to welcome Mr. Dunlop back to Borneo, where in his early days he played so important a part in settling native troubles, it is also gratifying to find that interest is being taken in the country by people at home. To what extent hopes may be justified of a sensational discovery of a gold bearing reef it is impossible to say at present and one can do no more than express a pious hope that all will be well.—Correspondent of S. F. P.

KUOMINTANG SCHOOL  
IN SHANGHAI.

HIGHLY SPECIALIZED STUDY.

An interesting school at the edge of the French Concession, is that presided over by General Pan I-tze who is also connected with the Military Headquarters at Lung-hua. This school exists to train Kuomintang Party workers, such as secretaries of party locals, labour unions, students' unions, orators, speakers, etc. The course lasts only two months, but most of the 450 students have studied in colleges and middle schools previous to admission to the school.

There are men and women students, all wearing the same uniform, so that it is difficult to tell them apart when they are drilling. The course of study is highly specialized and includes the social and political sciences, organization work and the history of the Kuomintang party. The students have to submit to iron discipline. They live in the school with has spacious dormitories and drill grounds. The place is kept spotlessly clean and the students have to take care of the rooms themselves. They are required to rise at 6 a.m. and to go through military drill in uniform every morning. The purpose of this drill is not only to maintain the discipline of the school, but to prepare the students for military conditions, so that they can march along with the armies at the front, should they be assigned to party work among the soldiers. Men or women of special ability are kept at the school for longer periods for special training.

General Pan I-tze explained that previous to the founding of his school most of the party workers were Communists and that in this way, the Communists gained an ascendancy over the Kuomintang. As the Communists have now been driven out of the party, it is necessary to develop other workers who can take their place but who will be opposed to Communism. The main purpose of the school then is to train anti-Communist Kuomintang party workers.

L.C.C. SELLS VALUABLE  
LONDON SITE.

A TRAFALGAR SQUARE

FREEHOLD GOES FOR £300,000.

The London County Council has decided to sell for £300,000 the freehold on which the Grand Hotel in Northumberland-avenue is built to the Gordon Hotels, Ltd. The ground rent was £10,204 a year.

Mr. Percy Harris, M.P., supported by Mr. J. D. Gilbert, another Liberal member, protested against disposing of one of the finest sites in London, which might have to be bought back again if the Strand were widened or if the Charing Cross Bridge scheme went through.

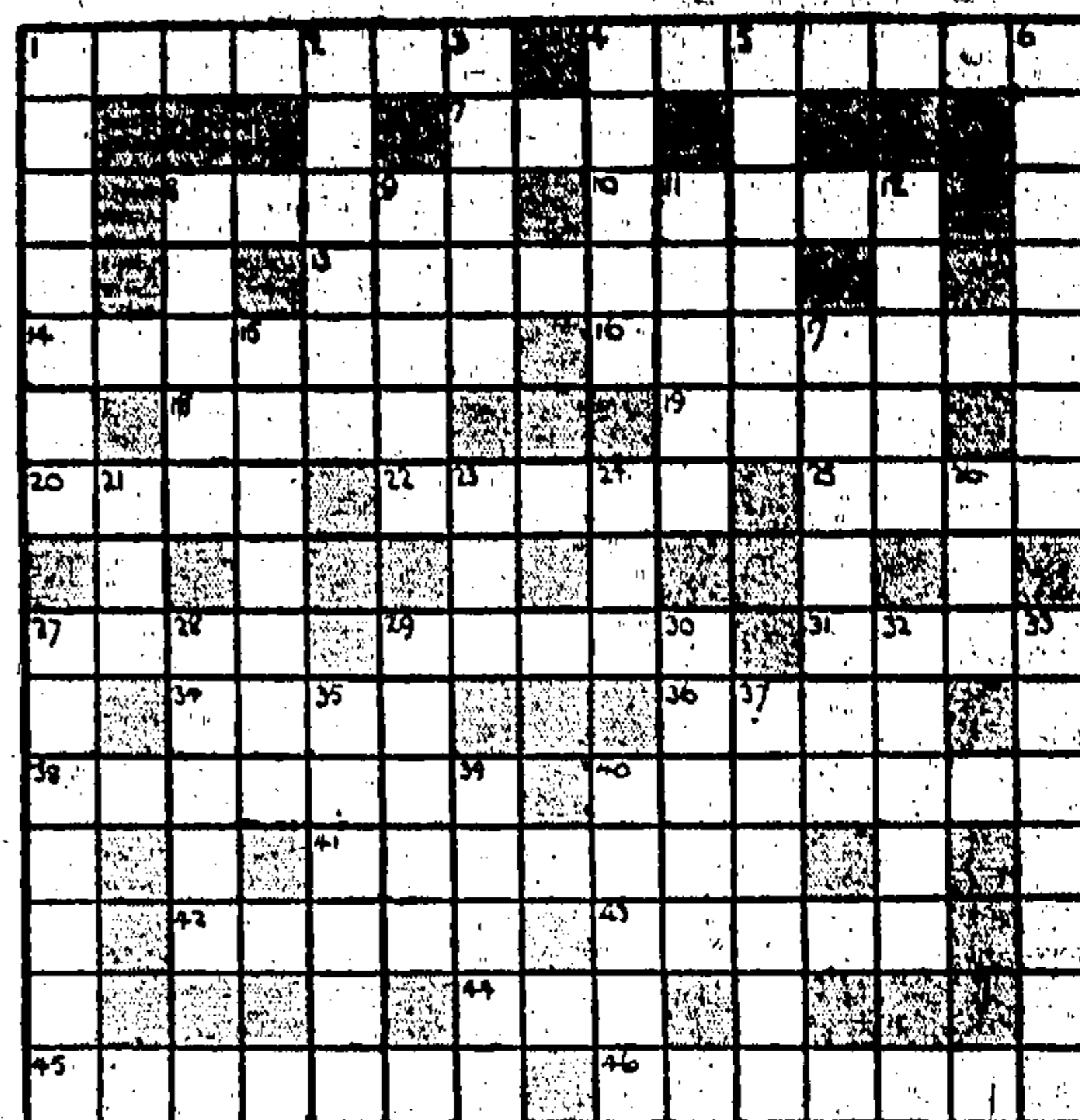
In spite of their protest the majority voted for selling the freehold.

It was recently reported that Gordon Hotels, Ltd., had sold their lease—of which there are some 30 years to run—of the Grand to a syndicate, which proposed to turn the building into offices.

The Council also gave sanction to the acquisition by Bush House of a site for extension in Aldwych on a 99 years' lease at £5,000 per annum.

IT'S QUALITY  
THAT COUNTS

## OUR CROSSWORD PUZZLE.



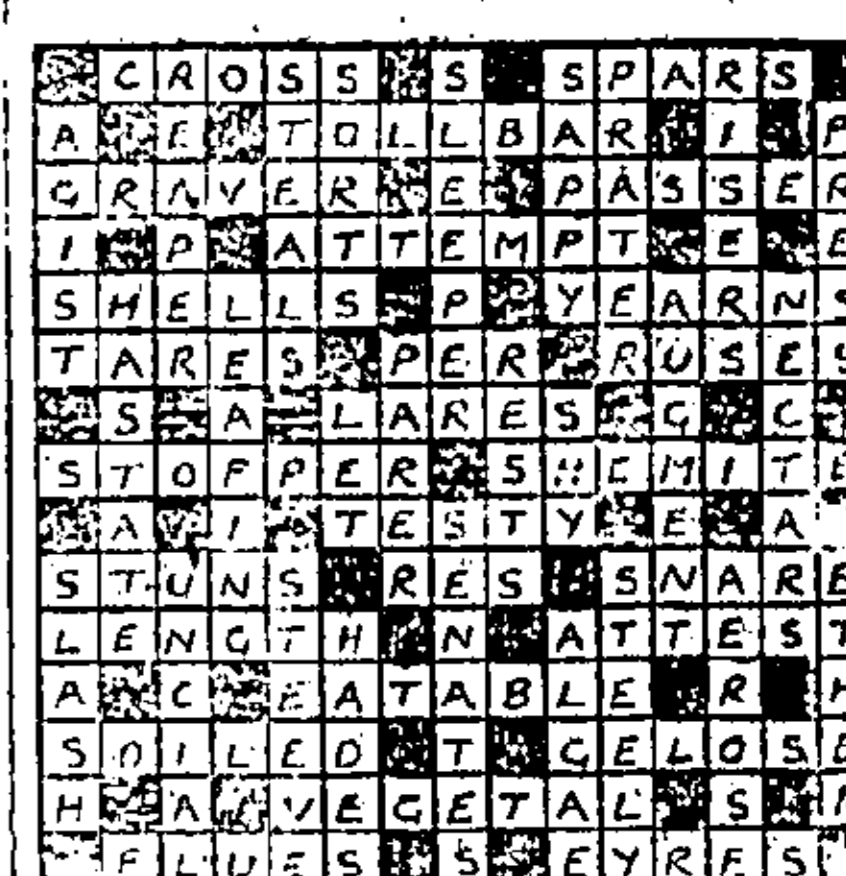
Across.

- 1 Biblical antelopes.
- 4 Female relatives.
- 7 Tiny thing.
- 8 Chocolate tree.
- 10 Protecting power.
- 12 Black composition.
- 14 Free.
- 16 Blockhead.
- 18 Point of the compass.
- 19 One who tints clothes.
- 20 Remainder.
- 22 Tidal wave.
- 25 Egyptian goddess.
- 27 Inhabitant of the sea.
- 29 Wild plums.
- 31 Employer.
- 34 Unhesitating dash.
- 36 Unbiased.
- 38 Part of a fire place.
- 40 State of being "fed up."
- 41 Chauffeurs.
- 42 Publishes.
- 43 Make amends.
- 44 Devonshire hill.
- 45 Takes part.
- 46 Compositions for six.

Down.

- 1 Much liked.
- 2 Scorcher.
- 3 Backless chair.
- 4 Sedate.
- 5 With sense.
- 6 Quick movements.
- 8 Solid squares.
- 9 Diminish.
- 11 Musical composition.

Yesterday's Puzzle.



THIS  
COULD NOT  
HAPPEN  
WITH  
GAS!

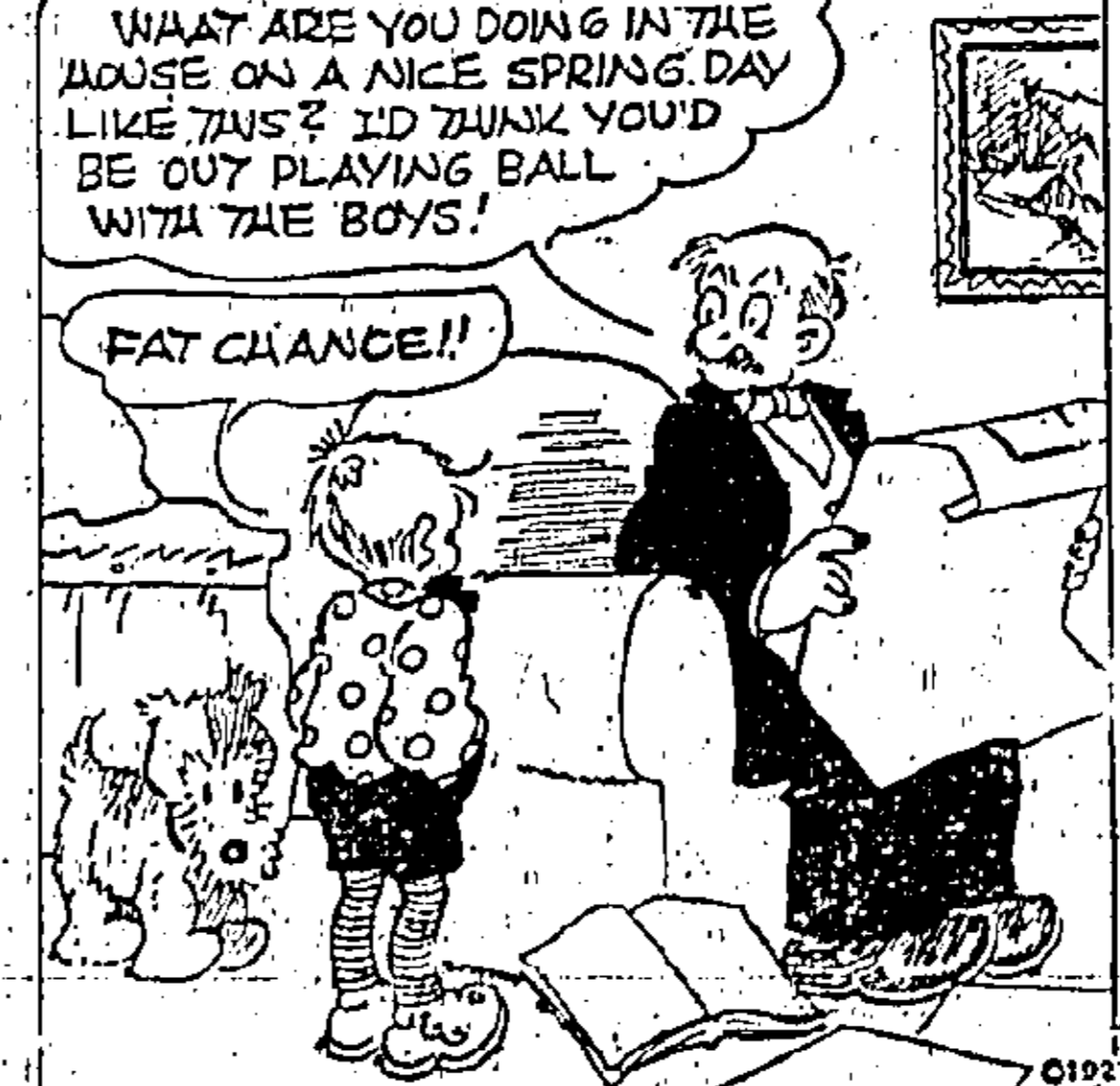
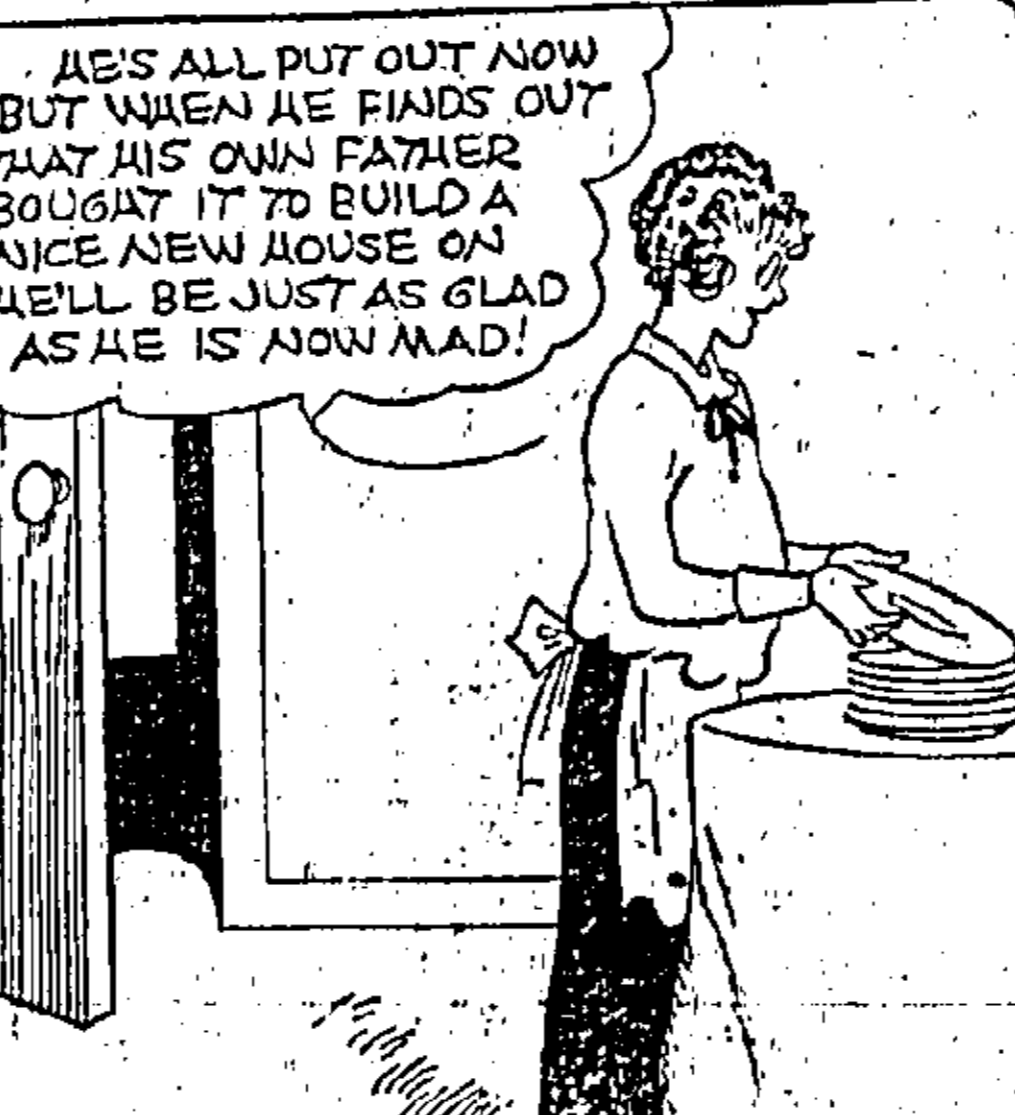
THE CLEAN HEAT

HONGKONG & CHIN GAS CO., LTD.

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He'd Get Even

By Blosser

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IS THE  
TIME  
FORLACTOGEN  
The NATURAL-MILK Food

# WATSON'S LIVER SALTS

**\$1.25**  
Per Bottle

**A**  
**Powerful**  
**Liver**  
**Stimulant.**

**A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.**  
HONGKONG.

**M** **\$50** **P**  
**O** PUTS A **I**  
**U** **MOUTRIE**  
**T **PIANO**  
**R IN YOUR  
**I **HOME**  
**E THE BALANCE CAN  
BE PAID BY INSTAL-  
MENTS AS LOW AS  
\$25.00 MONTHLY.  
COME IN AND SEE  
THE VARIOUS MODELS  
WE HAVE TO OFFER.********

**CHATER ROAD**  
**IS OUR ADDRESS**

## STORMPROOF



Our Light  
Weight Rainproofs  
at **\$15.00**

ARE  
**JUST**  
**RIGHT**  
**THESE DAYS.**

THEY'RE EASIER  
TO  
CARRY THAN A  
CHINESE  
UMBRELLA!

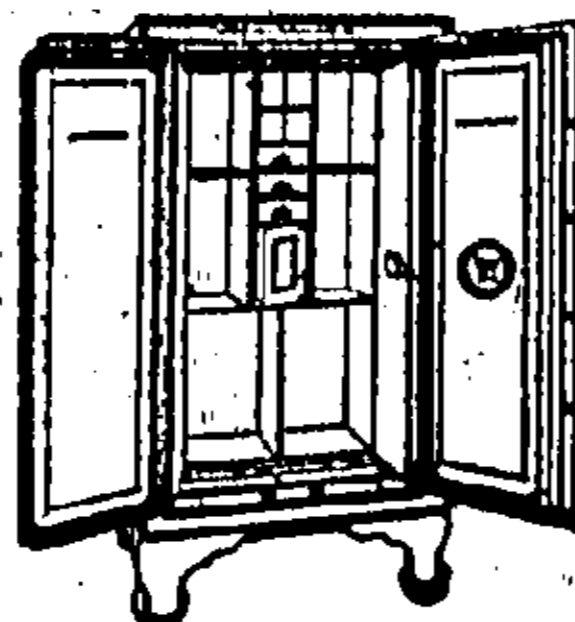
We allow **10%** Discount off Rain Coats

For Cash.



**Lane, Crawford, Ltd.**

MEN'S WEAR STYLISTS.



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from fire and burglary  
by keeping your records  
and valuables in a  
**HERRING-HALL-  
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safes suitable for the re-  
quirements of Banks,  
Offices and the Home,  
and inspection is cor-  
dially invited.

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protection against fire  
and burglary.

### Mustard & Co., Ltd.

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Ordinances Hongkong.  
Alexandra Buildings,  
De Vaux Road Central

### The Hongkong Telegraph.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1927.

### INCIDENTAL INCIDENTS.

The incidents on the West river  
which we have reported during the  
past week or so, including almost  
indiscriminate firing by bandits on  
vessels going up to Wuchow,  
as well as the more serious case of a vessel flying the  
British flag being refused  
clearance unless a "fine" of  
\$10,000 were paid, would once upon  
a time have been cause for much  
more comment than they have oc-  
casioned. The reason is the plain  
one of such events having become  
so common that hardly anybody  
cares about them. The general  
public says "Oh, another of these  
incidents," and that is, apparently,  
an end of it. To the men whose  
duty it is to watch the trend of  
affairs, the heads of administra-  
tions, the chiefs of departments,  
and the captains of industry, how-  
ever, events of this nature mean far  
more. They point to the gradual  
extinction of that respect for law  
and order which prevailed, even if  
it were only in spasmodic fashion,  
a few years ago. Time was when  
even Chinese owners of river boats  
could obtain redress and some kind  
of action when their vessels were  
subjected to outrages by freeboot-  
ers. The Chinese administration  
of the day would usually enquire  
into the matter, and if it were  
strong enough at the moment, or  
if the bandits were not required  
for enlistment against some rival,  
then punitive measures were in-  
stituted, and the incident did not  
occur again for some time. So far  
as a vessel under the British, or  
any other foreign, flag, was con-  
cerned, there was less likelihood  
of an outrage being ignored. Now,  
however, conditions have sadly al-  
tered.

The Taiming incident reflects the  
small margin of difference that ex-  
ists between law and lawlessness in  
China to-day, as well as the loss of  
respect for the flag of a foreign  
nation. On the same stretch of  
river, ships are seemingly liable to  
be attacked by piratical bands one  
day, and mulet of illegal fines by  
new authority the next. Incident-  
ally, the case in point has close con-  
nexion with the levying of the new  
duties by order of the Nanking  
Government. By taking over the  
salt administration, and appointing  
fresh officials of its own choosing,  
the Nationalist regime has made  
these incidents likely to recur.  
How enthusiastic the new officials  
were for their job can be gleaned

from the accounts published, show-  
ing that the least excuse was suffi-  
cient—or a manufactured excuse in  
the absence of a genuine one—for  
taking the law very much into  
their own hands. The main desire  
appears to have been to obtain a big  
"fine" or "bond." The reduction of  
the amount from \$10,000 to \$75 on  
the appearance of a British war-  
ship shows that the White Ensign  
still carries its promise of justice.  
But the "incidents" continue to  
occur in all parts of the country  
from time to time. It can rightly  
be said that they have become in-  
cidental.

### The Schneider Race.

There will be a great deal of sa-  
tisfaction felt throughout the Bri-  
tish Empire that Britain is, official-  
ly, going to set itself seriously  
about the task of winning back the  
Schneider Cup for seaplanes. We  
use the phrase "winning back" be-  
cause it seems to be forgotten that  
Britain has twice previously held  
the trophy. The Schneider Mari-  
time Aviation Cup was presented  
as far back as 1912 to the Aero Club  
of France by M. Jacques  
Schneider, a French sports-  
man and aviator, with a view to  
developing high speed seaplanes.  
It is a magnificent trophy  
of gold, silver and bronze and  
is valued at about £1,000. So far,  
the cup has been won once by  
France, three times by Italy, twice  
by England and twice by the United  
States, and as the country winning  
the cup is required to schedule and  
hold the race for the succeeding  
year, the event for 1927 is taking  
place at Venice, Italy being last  
year's winners with the record  
speed of 246½ miles per hour.  
England did not participate last  
year, the race being held in Ameri-  
ca, where the British entries  
had met with a disastrous mishap  
the year before, on the very eve of  
the race. It will be remembered  
that the machines broke apart and  
were wrecked during a storm.  
There can be not the slightest doubt  
but that this international rivalry  
in the speed of flying boats has tre-  
mendously accelerated progress, for  
we see, on turning up the records,  
that the speed of the winning  
machine in 1913 was 44.7 miles per  
hour. After the war (in 1919) it  
jumped to 124.9 miles per hour,  
and a great sensation was caused  
in 1925 when a Curtiss Racer won  
the race for the United States at  
232.5 miles per hour. Last year's  
speed represented a big advance on  
that, and now we are told that the  
super-Marine Napier and Gloster-  
Napier machines that are to com-  
pete Britain's entry at Venice will  
aim at achieving 300 miles  
per hour. This colossal speed, if  
it is attained, will, one  
imagines, be but a new mark  
from which to aim at some-  
thing higher. And thus the com-  
peting spirit of man goes on from  
point to point, ever doing better,  
thing better. The British effort  
will, apparently, lack nothing in  
preparation and support, and there  
will be widespread hopes that that  
effort will be rewarded with success.

### ANTIMONY ORE CASE.

#### HIS LORDSHIP TO CONSIDER.

The case in which Messrs. Silva  
Netto and Co. are sued by Messrs.  
John Batt and Co., Ltd., of London,  
for \$852, being damages under an  
alleged breach of contract for the  
sale of 75 tons of antimony ore  
was continued in the Summary  
Court yesterday afternoon when  
Mr. C. G. Alabaster, for the de-  
fendants, exhibited in Court several  
specimens of antimony oxide ore.

He said that when Messrs. Hal-  
lett and Sons bought from Messrs.  
Batt they wanted something for a  
special purpose. The correspon-  
dence showed that they wanted sul-  
phide ore to grade up some oxide  
ore they had on hand. Therefore,  
if they bought ore containing  
some oxide it would be unsuitable.  
With regard to the plaintiffs  
alleged breach by the defendants,  
and produced an arbitration  
award. This, however, was an  
award on an entirely different con-  
tract. The defendant's contract  
had never been submitted to ar-  
bitration. The plaintiff's assump-  
tion that if the sub-contract was  
similar to the original one, and  
the first purchaser had had to pay  
damages to the sub-contractor,  
then the first purchaser could  
claim an indemnity from the origi-  
nal supplier. That was not so;  
not even if the clauses in the two  
contracts were identical.

He submitted that the whole  
proceedings were misconceived,  
that the defendants supplied 50/55  
per cent antimony sulphide ore of  
merchantable quality, and that he  
had no case to answer.

The case was adjourned for  
His Lordship to consider Mr.  
Alabaster's submission. If the  
proceedings are continued local  
experts will be called by the de-  
fence.

### DAY BY DAY.

FORGIVE OTHERS OFTEN, YOURSELF  
NEVER.—*Syria.*

There was one Chinese case of  
small-pox reported yesterday.

The typhoon is now central over  
the Sea of Japan, says to-day's  
Royal Observatory report. The  
weather forecast is: South winds,  
moderate, fair to showery.

Yesterday afternoon a Chinese  
detective arrested a Chinese who  
was leaving the a.s. Taiming with  
a small parcel of illicit opium in  
his possession.

This morning's Harbour Office  
Reports gave 11 arrivals and  
12 departures, with British provid-  
ing four and five respectively leav-  
ing 66 vessels in harbour, British  
28.

The s.s. Empress of Russia is  
sailing for Manila at 5 p.m. to-day  
and is due back here at 7 a.m. on  
Monday, the 22nd instant. She is  
due to sail for Victoria at noon on  
Wednesday, August 24th.

Miss La Marr, living at No. 2  
Lyndhurst Terrace, has reported  
to the police the theft of a valuable  
diamond ring which she valued at  
\$2,000, from her bedroom. The  
theft occurred between 4 and 7  
o'clock yesterday afternoon.

A Chinese seaman, living at No.  
56 Wellington Street, returned  
home yesterday to discover that  
his adopted daughter had run  
away, taking with her jewellery  
and clothing to the value of \$465.  
He has made a report to the police.

Nearly another inch of rain fell  
yesterday, making the total to date  
no less than 78 inches, against an  
average up till this time of last  
year of 57.13 inches. As is stated  
elsewhere, all the reservoirs of the  
Colony are full to overflowing.

The vernacular press states that  
after the firing on various Wuchow  
boats, as previously reported, the  
pirates in the east and west Maling  
districts have sent several letters  
to the owners of the vessels, de-  
manding tribute from each of them.

About 4,000 cars used the park-  
ing grounds during the Malayan  
Exhibition, as compared with 3,200  
last year. The much smoother  
working of the parking system  
this year was in part due to the  
wise provision of an eating stall  
for drivers in the park.

At the Marine Court this  
morning before Lieut. Commr.  
G. F. Hole, the master of the  
steam launch Wah Hing was  
charged with towing three light-  
ers abreast through the Yaumati  
Typhoon Shelter and, pleading  
guilty, was fined \$5 with the al-  
ternative of five days' imprison-  
ment.

The following ships were expect-  
ed to be in wireless communication  
with Hongkong to-day:—Songbo,  
Van Overstraten, City of Bedford,  
Talamba, Benares, Hosang, Sui-  
sang, Timhow, Hemulin, Hiram,  
Helikon, Knut Hamsun, War  
Brahmin, Fingal, Pres. Pierce,  
Kitano Maru, Dell Maru,  
Kamakura Maru, Roko Maru,  
Times Maru and Empress of  
Russia.

In connexion with a recent re-  
ference to the proposed forming of  
a journalistic club by members of  
the local Chinese press, it is learn-  
ed that Mr. Wong Tin-shuk, a well-  
known Chinese novelist and editor  
of the *The Great Light*, a local  
Chinese paper, has been appointed  
the chairman. There are some 33  
founders of the new club, most of  
them prominently connected with  
the local vernacular newspapers.  
The club will be formally opened  
in the near future, at No. 22b, Bon-  
ham Road.

A very effective route march was  
carried out by the Scots Guards  
through the western district of the  
city this morning. Forming up  
at Queen's Pier, the battalion  
marched off about a quarter to  
nine, with band playing, and  
going along Des Voeux Road, at-  
tracted a big crowd all along the  
route. After a few minutes  
the pipe band also struck up, and  
to these martial strains the Guards  
swung along with precision, alto-  
gether forming a most impressive  
march-past for the knots of onlook-  
ers at every street corner.

Thirteen Chinese who were ar-  
rested in a police raid at No. 119  
Queen's Road West, last night,  
were charged with gambling be-  
fore Mr. R. E. Lindell this morn-  
ing. The tenant of the floor, who  
was also charged with keeping a  
gaming establishment, pleaded  
that the Seven Sisters festivities  
brought them together for a meal  
and a little game amongst them-  
selves to follow. He was fined  
\$40, another man \$10, while the  
remainder were fined \$5 each. A  
sum of \$10.95 seized on the gam-  
bling table was confiscated.

### THE CONSTITUTION OF WEIMAR.

#### OFFICIAL RECEPTION BY GERMAN CONSUL.

#### REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

The Consul for Germany, Dr. W.  
Wagner, held a reception at his  
residence, 115 The Peak, this  
morning, in celebration of the Con-  
stitution of Weimar, when there  
was a large and distinguished  
attendance including His Excel-  
lency the Governor, Sir Cecil  
Clementi, various Consuls and  
leading residents. Dr. Wagner  
received the guests.

There were no formal speeches,  
but during the reception Dr.  
Wagner proposed the toast of the  
King, after which His Excellency  
proposed the toast of the President  
of the Reich.

Among those present were the  
Hon. Sir Joseph Kemp, K.C., the  
Hon. Sir Shouson Chow, the Hon.  
Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, the Hon. Mr.  
H. T. Jackman, the Hon. Mr. W.  
T. Southorn, the Hon. Mr. D. G.  
M. Bernard, the Hon. Mr. W. E.  
L. Shenton, the Hon. Mr. E. R.  
Hallifax, the Hon. Dr. R. H. Kote-  
wall, the Hon. Mr. C. McL. Messer,  
His Excellency Major General  
C. C. Luard, Sir Robert Ho  
Tung, Col. C. Russell Brown, Com-  
modore Pearson, Col. J. Comyn,  
Mr. D. W. Trautman, the Rev. H.  
Copley Moyle, Lieut. Commander  
G. F. Hole, Major Macready, and  
Lieut. Johnson, A.D.C. to His Ex-  
cellency the Governor, Mr. B. Roy  
Forster, private secretary to His  
Excellency; Mr. A. C. Hynes, Mr.  
L. W. Franklin, and Mr. H. Shan-  
ky of the U. S. Consulate; Mr. G.  
Bolsius, Vice-Consul for Belgium;  
Mr. J. T. Bagram, Consul for  
Siam; Mr. G. D. de la Prade, Con-  
sul for France; Mr. A. Methofer,  
Vice-Consul for the Netherlands;  
Mr. A. Murakami, Consul General  
for Japan; Mr. C. Albuquerque,  
Consul General for Portugal; Mr.  
J. M. Alves, Consul for Brazil,  
and others.

The 11th of August is celebrated  
as the Anniversary of the Constitu-  
tion of Weimar by which, after the  
catastrophe of November, 1918, the  
German people, in the year 1919,  
through the National Assembly, de-  
cided upon the new form of Govern-  
ment. The National Assembly was  
elected by universal suffrage of all  
Germans (men and women) over  
twenty on the 19th of January,  
1919, and it was convened at Wei-  
mar which is centrally situated in  
Germany. The new Constitution  
was adopted on July 31, 1927, and  
promulgated on August 11.

The new Constitution is based on  
two fundamental principles: Unity  
of the Reich, which consists of 18  
separate Federal States; and de-  
mocratic self-government of the  
people. The present German Presi-  
dent, Von Hindenburg, was elected  
by direct voting of the people on  
the 12th May, 1925, for a period of  
seven years. The Reichstag,  
which together with the Reichsrat  
or Federal Council, functions as  
the instrument of Legislation and  
is elected for four years by suf-  
frage of all German citizens (men  
and women) over twenty. This  
Parliament is at present composed  
of 131 Social-Democrats, 110 Ger-  
man Nationals, 68 members of the  
Catholic Centre Party, 51 members  
of the German People's Party, 35  
Communists, 32 Democrats and  
66 members of various smaller  
parties. The Ministers of the  
German Cabinet are appointed by  
the Reich President. They re-  
quire, however, the confidence of  
the Reichstag, and may be com-  
pelled to resign, should an adverse  
resolution be passed against them.  
To each of the States of the Ger-  
man Reich, liberty is given to  
frame its own constitution, pro-  
vided that it is republican in form.

### EXCHANGE RATES.

	London, August 10.
Paris	124.05
Geneva	25.22
Stockholm	18.12 1/2
Vienna	28.64
Madrid	28.64
Bucharest	780
Bombay	1/5.29/32
Yokohama	1/11.7/16
New York	48 1/2
Amsterdam	12.12 1/2
Copenhagen	18.14 1/2
Prague	160
Lisbon	2 1/2
Rio	5.27/32
Shanghai	34.94
Brussels	89.30
Milan	18.80
Oso	87 1/2
Helsingfors	92.48
Athens	87 1/2
Buenos Aires	47.8/16
Hongkong	1/11 1/4
Silver (spot)	25 1/2
Silver (forward)	25.5/16

—British Wireless.

An old woman of about 57, who  
recently returned here from Singa-  
pore, on arriving in the Colony  
proceeded to a Chinese boarding  
house at 63, Connaught Road  
Central, but suddenly collapsed  
outside the doors, and died in  
a few minutes, states the ver-  
nacular press.

### The Very Idea!

The story of the blue-eyed little  
girl who captivated everyone at  
the boarding-house until she open-  
ed her mouth and spoke, reminds  
me of an incident that happened  
during the war, writes a Home  
correspondent.

I was travelling in a train in  
Fife and in the carriage were a  
tall good-looking Australian  
soldier and his bride. She was  
very pretty and was dressed in  
the height of fashion. They did  
not exchange any remarks for  
some time after my entry into the  
carriage, but sat watching the  
countryside through which we  
were passing.

I kept my eye on the happy pair,  
finding them an interesting study.  
Mentally I put the bridegroom  
down as a gentleman ranker, and  
the bride as a well-to-do Scottish  
lady.

Presently the Australian re-  
marked, "Look, a poultry run!"

The "lady" then spoke. "A  
whit?"

The soldier repeated, "A poultry  
run."

"Aw, aye," said the bride, "cocks  
an' hens!"

A divorce petition which has  
been heard at Prague is believed  
to be unprecedented. A soldier,  
28 years of age, who was blinded  
at the war, is seeking a divorce  
decreed against his blind wife, who  
is 48 years, on the ground that she  
deceived him regarding her age  
and appearance. He alleges that  
she claimed she was young and  
beautiful, whereas he was now  
told she was very ugly. The wife  
said that her husband before mar-  
riage felt her face and adjudged  
her attractive. He was now in-  
fluenced by the calumnies of her  
enemies. The Court dismissed the  
petition on the ground that the  
reason it gave was inadequate.  
The husband is now appealing.

Man at Acton of a woman: She  
foamed at the eyes and foamed at  
the mouth.

Hackney woman of her lodger:  
She is beyond description; she is  
a holy horror.

Midland solicitor: What is the  
cause of your trouble? Man: A  
wife with a tireless tongue.

Alfred Haines was fined 19s. 6d.  
at Chertsey for using bad  
language when he fell from a milk  
churn into a ditch of mud and  
water.

Aggrieved man at Shoreditch  
County Court: My wife is rather  
stout, and when she goes out this  
man says, "Here comes the crystal  
set."

A man remanded at Willesden  
on a charge of being drunk was  
stated to have followed a police-  
man about and held him up to  
ridicule by pointing a toy pistol at  
his head.

"Fore!"

Nobody took any notice. So the  
business man played his shot.  
The ball caught the pawnbroker  
full in the back, and he began to  
prance about and rave, finally  
claiming five pounds compensa-  
tion for the pain caused and the  
possible damage done.

"Five pounds," he cried, "and  
I'll say no more about it."

"But I said 'Fore,'" pleaded the  
business man.

"Ach, vell, make it four," replied  
the money-spinner, with a seraphic  
smile.

"What Oxford lacks in plumb-  
ing it makes up in atmosphere,"  
was the remark by Mr. H. C. Paul-  
son, captain of Yale University,  
which created merriment at a  
British Sportsmen's Club luncheon  
at the Harvard and Yale Universi-  
ties' athletic team in London.

Mr. Paulson quoted the remark  
as coming from one of his col-  
leagues in the team, but he said  
that the Americans had a great  
time at Oxford, and they looked  
forward to a visit to Cambridge.

Lord Lampwick: "Now in my  
college days I belonged to the  
Order of the Garter."  
Sorority Sophie: "How very in-  
teresting! Which chapter—  
Boston or Paris?"

Mr. Bernard Shaw says there is  
no such thing as correct English  
speech. I believe that is the first  
thing that strikes a Scotsman on  
coming South.

Another eclipse story, this time  
from Bolton. There, a head-  
master's announcement that eye-  
screens would be provided was  
greeted with deafening cheers.

On arrival at the destination,  
however, the perplexed master  
later learned that the children had  
misheard him, and were expecting  
ice cream.

A Chinese, who was reprimand-  
ed by an Indian constable for  
carrying an open umbrella on  
the pavement in Wootton Street,  
thus causing annoyance to other  
pedestrians, was charged before  
Mr. W. Schofield, at the Kowloon  
Magistrate's, this morning, with  
using obscene language towards  
the constable. The defendant was  
fined \$8.

**BETTER CONDITIONS  
AT FOOCHEW.**PEACE AND ORDER BEING  
MAINTAINED.

GOOD FOREIGN TRADE.

(Our Own Correspondent.)

Foochow, Aug. 7. For quite a long time now there has been nothing of great interest to report from this centre. The permanent Government took office early in July, and appears to be gradually getting power into its hands. At least two of the departmental heads, the Commissioner for Education and the Commissioner for Construction, are either Christians or very well intentioned towards Christian institutions. The former has made it known that he has orders from Nanking to do all in his power to protect Christian schools and prevent them from being molested by such agitators as took place last term. He hopes that all schools, whether registered with the Government or not, will open as usual in the autumn term.

**Tea Trade Good.**

Foreign merchants still seem to be kept busy, and I am informed that the tea trade is at least as good as it was last year. Banditry does not seem to be quite so prevalent, and communication with up-country districts is now uninterrupted. Quite a large number of American missionaries are remaining in their stations during the summer, and a few British missionaries have been able to return up-country. It is generally hoped that in the autumn things will be approximately normal, and lives and property will be relatively secure.

**Happy Kuliang.**

Kuliang is not quite as lively as usual, but nearly sixty cottages are occupied by about 170 foreign and Chinese summer residents; that is, rather more than half the usual number in former years. The usual activities are being engaged in: the tennis courts are almost as crowded as ever, and a tournament is now in full swing, while the annual match against the Foochow Recreation Club is fixed for the 13th inst; the bathing pool has its patrons as usual; picnics to various points of interest take place every day; evening gatherings take place at the Club to enjoy concerts and readings, &c.; the Cantata Committee has enlisted the help of a number of ladies and gentlemen for a performance to take place shortly; and there are also the customary group meetings for study and consultation on all kinds of subjects, varying from Butterflies to the Principles of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. In short, despite reduced numbers, those who are here are determined to keep things going as best they can, and those who were deterred from coming to Kuliang by rumours of labour or other trouble are the objects of universal commiseration.

Those interested in Education are looking forward to a visit from Mr. Huang Wang, the Commissioner for Education, who has promised to speak at the meeting of the Educational Conference at Kuliang on the 23rd inst.

**IN THE WEE SMA'  
HOURS.****A WEST POINT INCIDENT.**

Arising from an early morning incident in which a fashionably-dressed Chinese woman was stopped by a constable while driving a motor car in the restaurant quarter at West Point, and questioned as to her capability as a driver, the owner of the car, No. 1,000, Yip Ping Kuen, was charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell this morning with allowing the woman to drive his car, knowing that she had no license. The woman, Mrs. Yee-han, who stated that she came from Canton, was also charged with driving without a license.

Both defendants pleaded guilty. The police evidence was to the effect that the car was stopped at Hill Road at 4 o'clock this morning. The woman was then driving the car while the owner and his chauffeur were occupying other seats.

His Worship held that the chauffeur was not to be blamed for having been inactive in an affair which was then under the direction of his employer who was with him.

The woman stated that she had a driver's license at Canton, but did not have it when she came here.

Both defendants were fined \$10 each.

**CANTON FROM DAY  
TO DAY.**OLD FASHIONED MARRIAGE  
BANNED.

ANOTHER PARTY SPLIT.

(Our Own Correspondent.)

Canton, Aug. 10. Mr. Li Man-fan, Commissioner of Civil Affairs, has proclaimed that the old forms of marriage are to be abolished. Even at the present time, marriages in certain circles are mere bargains and sales. Mr. Li believes that such ideas of marriage amount to virtual slavery, and should be done away with at once.

The matter of ceremony ought also to be changed, according to this official. Most people still adopt the old ceremony, handed down from one dynasty to another. Such customs are repugnant to the Kuomintang idea of a democratic government, and are similarly banned.

The Commissioner has organized a publicity bureau to broadcast all the important affairs of his department. Mr. Li has planned many civic and social reforms, and appears anxious that the public should know about them. Several gentlemen from Nanking have returned to take charge of this new bureau.

**The Pirate Menace.**

The frequent piracies on passenger vessels on the West River, and the laying of mines on their track, have prompted the shipowners to seek a remedy from the Government. Such dangers have considerably decreased passenger traffic, causing great losses to these owners. Moreover, communication between Canton and other towns is greatly handicapped.

The merchants believe that unless the Government takes strong action in clearing out the pirates, their trade will be a standstill. Better protection of these vessels is also desired.

**No Funds for "Red" Students.**

Financial remittances to the "Red" students in Sun Yat-sen University in Moscow are to be stopped, according to instructions from Nanking to the Canton Government. There are at present over a thousand Cantonese students studying in Moscow, most of whom were sent and supported by the then Nationalist Government in Canton.

Nanking has ordered that funds to these "Red" students shall no longer be remitted. Those students supported on their own account are to be expelled from the Kuomintang if they have adopted Bolshevism.

The student group in Russia includes many girls who went there to acquire the "new learning."

**Kuomintang Sub-Division.**

Several Kuomintang members who cannot get along either with Nanking or Hankow, have formed a "fourth group," and are championing Madame Sun Yat-sen as their leader. These gentlemen recently issued a manifesto declaring they were the "genuine" followers of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

According to these members, the first group is that supporting the Wu-han Government before the split. The second group is headed by Marshal Chiang Kai-shek in Nanking. The third group is General Tang Sang-chi's government in Hankow. The fourth group comprises these "genuine" Kuomintang members, who pin their faith on General Yip Ting in Southern Kiangsi.

They declare that Marshal Chiang Kai-shek and General Tang Sang-chi are but militarists. Chiang is longer fights for principles hence he suffers defeat in Shantung. Madame Sun Yat-sen shares the same view, and is now requested to be the leader of this new group.

**Attempt to Settle Strikes.**

In view of the frequent strikes in Canton, General Feng Cho-man, Commissioner of Finance, has proclaimed important regulations concerning the relations between employers and employees.

If a firm wishes to engage new employees, it must hire them from the labour unions. If the labour unions are unable to supply the workers, then the firm can employ non-union men, who must be urged to join the labour union. For instance, plumbers must join the plumbers' union. If they do not join, then the union can supply their members to replace the non-union men at any time.

When a strike arises out of a dispute between employer and employees with regard to an increase of wages or reduction of working hours, the maintenance of the workers is to be borne by the employer. Should a strike occur as a result of disagreement between workers themselves or between one union and another, the strikers must provide for their own maintenance.

**SACCO-VANZETTI.**LAST EFFORTS FOR  
REPRIEVE.

POSTPONEMENT OBTAINED.

New York, Aug. 10.

The police state that yesterday's Sacco-Vanzetti demonstrations in New York passed off more peacefully than had been expected.

The most serious trouble occurred at a meeting of 5,000 people in Union Square, which was broken up by the police after a half-hour running fight.—*Reuter's American Service.*

**Heavy Insurance.**

Boston, Aug. 10.

It is estimated that G.\$100,000,000 explosion, strike, and riot insurance was underwritten yesterday, covering property in Boston in connexion with the Sacco-Vanzetti agitation fears.—*Reuter's American Service.*

**Judge Scorns Guards.**

Worcester, Mass., Aug. 10. To the astonishment of armed policemen guarding his house, Judge Thayer, who originally tried Sacco and Vanzetti and has now refused to revoke the sentence, calmly left his home last night and went for a stroll with a pet bulldog.

The police all day long had followed Judge Thayer wherever he went, and when earlier in the evening he motored out with his wife he was escorted by police motor-cyclists.—*Reuter's American Service.*

**Sacco Indifferent.**

Boston, Aug. 10.

Sacco refused to sign a petition for a writ of *habeas corpus* which was submitted to him in prison today by the Sacco-Vanzetti Defence Committee attorney.—*Reuter's American Service.*

**Swedish Sympathy.**

Stockholm, Aug. 10.

The Swedish Sacco-Vanzetti Defence Committee has urgently appealed to all organised workers in Sweden to strike immediately for at least a day, if Sacco and Vanzetti are executed, and also boycott all American firms, ships, and goods for a week.

The committee has telegraphed urging the similar committees in Paris, Oslo and Berlin to do the same.—*Reuter.*

**The Condemned Men.**

Boston, Aug. 10.

The three weeks' hunger strike is plainly telling on Sacco, who stares dully at the ceiling of his narrow cell. The warders are of the opinion that a premature death from starvation is his only hope of "cheating the chair."

Vanzetti, whose fast has not been so rigid, paces his cell feverishly. His only interest recently has been correspondence, especially welcome letters from Italy. Like Sacco, he has abandoned hope. "I die for anarchy" has been the burden of his missives to friends and relatives.—*Reuter's American Service.*

**In Holland Too.**

The Hague, Aug. 10.

Threatening letters in connexion with the Sacco-Vanzetti case have been received by the American Minister and also the police.

The latter are guarding the American Legation and the Minister's residence.—*Reuter's American Service.*

**Prison Well Guarded.**

Boston, Aug. 10.

Great searchlights and a battery of machine-guns are mounted outside the prison walls in the event of sympathisers who are holding "death watches" attempting a rescue of Sacco and Vanzetti.

A triple line of guards patrols the walls of the penitentiary, and other officers guard the adjacent streets and approaches to the bridge. The whole region is packed with guards and policemen.

**An Outburst.**

"They have crucified me for seven years, and I have nothing more to do with them," angrily exclaimed Sacco when he refused to sign the petition for *habeas corpus*.

On the contrary, Vanzetti seemed pleased, and signed readily.

**May Get Reprieve.**

The possibility of a postponement of the executions is indicated in an announcement by Judge Sanderson, of the State Supreme Court, that he will give his decision to-morrow on a motion by defence counsel asking him to permit a bill of exception from his refusal to grant writs of error and *habeas corpus*, to be submitted to the full bench of the Supreme Court.—*Reuter's American Service.*

(Continued on Page 8.)

**CANTON DYNAMITE  
EXPLOSION.**BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN  
DELIBERATE.

POLICE PRECAUTIONS.

(Our Own Correspondent.)

Canton, August 10. Communists are again blamed for the explosion of dynamite powder near the No. 1 Cartridge Factory, when two persons were killed.

One version says that Communists laid explosives in the factory, and set them off in order to dispose of certain leaders among the workers.

From other information gathered, it appears that several coolies were ordered to convey large boxes of explosives from the Cartridge Factory to another military depot. Apparently on account of the rain, the coolies unloaded their burden on the ground just outside some barracks. The boxes touched the ground with a thud, whereby the contents exploded.

One of the barracks immediately caught fire, and a soldier was burnt to death. Two were seriously wounded. The others escaped. Several of the machine-guns inside the barracks were destroyed by the fire.

The police have a suspicion that this was no accident, but a plot to wipe out the barracks and the soldiers as well. Gardarmes have been ordered to patrol the streets, to preserve order as well as see that other soldiers and officers are not influenced by the Communists, who are showing much activity in the city.

**PRESIDENT BOATS.****LATEST DOLLAR LINE NEWS.**

The s.s. Pres. Jackson of the American Mail Line will sail from Manila on Friday, August 12, 1927, at 5 p.m. and will arrive in Hongkong on Sunday, August 14th, 1927, at 8 a.m. This steamer will sail for San Francisco via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu at 10 p.m. Monday, August 15th, 1927.

The Round-the-World Dollar Steamship Line Pres. Adams will sail from Shanghai on Friday, night and will arrive in Hongkong on Monday morning, at 8 a.m. She will continue her voyage round-the-world on Tuesday morning at 8 a.m. making the ports of call of Manila, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, Boston, New York, Havana, Cristobal, Balboa, Port of Los Angeles, San Francisco, Honolulu, Kobe and Shanghai before returning to Hongkong.

The Dollar Steamship Line steamer Pres. Taft from Los Angeles and San Francisco, via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe and Shanghai will arrive in Hongkong on Monday, August 15th, 1927. She is scheduled to sail for Manila on Tuesday, August 16th, 1927 at 6 p.m.

**NEW ARRIVAL.****FIRST APPEARANCE OF OLD SHIP.**

One of the entries this morning was of interest in that, although she is an old ship, she is making her first appearance in Hongkong. This is the s.s. Baron Incheape, arriving from Samarang with 9,800 sugar for local discharge.

The Baron Incheape was built in 1917 by the Ayrshire Dockyard Company for Messrs. Hogarth and Company and engaged by Kincaid and Company of Greenock to 400 N.H.P. She is single screwed, her dimensions being length, 425 feet, beam 56.2 feet and moulded depth 33.3 feet, with a gross tonnage of 7,005 and net tonnage 5,201, registered at Ardrossan. Her draft on entering was 25 feet 8 inches on an even keel.

The master of the new arrival is Captain S. Will, with a crew of 16 Europeans and 50 Asiatics. The local consignees are the J.C.J. Line.

When Andrew McEwan, William Connelly, and John Blane appeared at Stirling Sheriff Court on June 30 charged with theft by unauthorised use of the Fiscal stated that they stole an iron safe and also a barrow to carry it to a field from a coal merchant's office. But the irony about the safe was that it contained nothing and was unlocked. The sheriff, in putting McEwan on probation for six months and sentencing Connelly and Blane to 21 days and 30 days' imprisonment, respectively, said he hoped they would realise what fools they had made of themselves.

**INTERVIEW WITH MR.  
H. O. TONG.**HANKOW PURGED OF "RED"  
ELEMENTS.

WHY M. BORODIN LEFT.

That the Wuhan Government has completely renounced Bolshevism and has gone to the extent of doing without the services of its former Soviet and Communist collaborators was averred by Mr. H. O. Tong, Chinese Director of the No. 3 Special Administration Area (formerly the British Concession) at Hankow, who was today interviewed by a *Telegraph* representative.

Mr. Tong stated that M. Borodin was not expelled from Hankow—rather it was that the former Soviet envoy received a cordial invitation to take a holiday at home for the time being. He was not being held by Feng Yu-shiang, who had given a strong promise of protection, but was now most likely in Shansi, on his way back to Moscow, via Manchuria and Mongolia. He had with him moreover, Percy Chen, the son of Mr. Eugene Chen, who was also going to Russia.

The departure of M. Borodin was indicated by Mr. Tong but to be one of a number of measures calculated to purge the Government at Hankow of Bolshevistic influence, and bring the party nearer a compromise with Nanking, which Mr. Tong believed would eventually be effected. Mr. Tong believed there could be no other way, in view of the common threat from the North.

Wuhan had also proved its sincerity in other ways, he said. It had driven the two revolting Bolshevistic generals—Yeh Ting and Ho Lung—from Nanchang, and on the 8th, according to a cable which Mr. Tong had just received—decapitated a number of Chinese communistic leaders. The path having been cleared for a resumption of negotiations, the day may not be long deferred when a reconciliation will be effected and both armies again take the field against the north.

Mr. Tong stated that a compromise with Chang Tso-lin was impossible in view of the diametrically opposed views which Chang Tso-lin and Chiang Kai-shek held. Any report of an understanding between these leaders was absolutely groundless, he added.

**LOCAL CONDITIONS OF  
LABOUR.****GOVERNMENT MAKING  
ENQUIRIES.**

The vernacular press states that the Government has sent investigators to the Orient Tobacco factory, the Wah Keung and Shiu Hing textile factories, and the Kwong Man Lung firecrackers factory, in Kowloon, and the premises of the Commercial Press and that of a rope manufacturer in Kennedy Town, to make enquiries as to the number of Chinese workers in those factories, this year, compared with last year, and the wages of the workers.

The report states that the investigation includes an enquiry into the living conditions of the workers and the rent of their lodgings, and in a few days' time will be extended to the conditions of the labour unions in Kowloon and Hongkong, as well as the earning capacity and standard of living of their members.

**HOW MUCH DO YOU  
KNOW?****TO-DAY'S QUESTIONS.**

The following general knowledge paper has been taken from the *Daily Express*.

Answers, for those who need them, will be found on Page 14 of this issue.

1. Where did the Indian Mutiny first break out?
2. Name the Balaire Isles.
3. Where did Amelia Sedley live?
4. Who was the known as "The White-Eyed Kaffir"?
5. In what poem do these lines appear: "It was that fatal and perfidious bark, Built in the eclipse, and rigged with curses dark"?
6. What is the capital of Madagascar?
7. Who was the youngest member ever elected to the French Academy of Arts?
8. What is "Calamander"?
9. What is a "thickard"?
10. Name the Seven Champions of Christendom.
11. Where was Wordsworth born?
12. What is a "harst" region?
13. What famous French author used to work in a padded room?
14. Who was Mrs. Jarley?
15. What was O. Henry's real name?



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## THE TRAGEDY OF WU PEI-FU.

SOLD AND BETRAYED MANY  
TIMES.

NOW IN BAD COMPANY.

Wu Pei-fu ought by now to be China's greatest living authority on official treachery, says the N. C. Daily News. Many war lords have been betrayed into temporary defeat and eclipse, but no single one has descended from such high estate to such pitifully low degree as Wu Pei-fu, and very few have been less deserving of so hard a fate. Three years ago Wu Pei-fu, still undefeated, was assembling an enormous army under his single command and seemed within a few strokes of reuniting China by force of arms. Feng Yu-hsiang betrayed him, and he went into temporary retreat at Yochow and emerged 18 months ago, as a returning Napoleon, to assemble another good sized force, to assume control of half a dozen provinces, and to ally himself with Fengtien against Feng Yu-hsiang whom he helped to defeat. Eleven months ago he was betrayed, and sold at Hankow and his realm dwindled to Honan and a few districts in adjacent provinces. Then he was betrayed again by the everfaithless and useless Chin Yun-ao, then again and again by other subordinates, until he was forced to retire into the inaccessible districts of Sungshan and Nanyang to reshape what army was left to him. Three months ago he still had 50,000 men and was a distinct menace to Red communications on the Kih-Han line. A few weeks ago he seemed to have nothing left but the 10,000 very reckless fighters under Yu Hsueh-chung and to have made up his mind that he was no longer safe even in the hills that have been an impregnable base for guerilla fighters for 3,000 years and that he would have to strike southwest through Hupeh and join Yang Sen.

Joins Yang Sen.

And now the report comes in that he has arrived at Wanhien without men or money, joining the upper river outlaw without men or money. With all his faults Wu Pei-fu still has, even among his political enemies, more genuine admirers than any Chinese military leader. He has never given either Chinese or foreigners the slightest reason to doubt his courage or his honesty. He will therefore enjoy much unsolicited sympathy in his present adversity, but we cannot help feeling that his reported association with Yang Sen is not going to be marked up to his credit in the mind of the average foreigner. The Chinese are not so critical of evil associations as we are. If "A" an honest man of high principles, and "B" a rogue with the blackest reputation, both happen to be enemies of "C," though for very different reasons, "A" seems to forfeit no standing in the Chinese political world if he accepts "B" as an ally in his war upon "C," even though he must know that "B's" tactics and his eventual abuse of their joint victory are going to be thoroughly disgraceful. Marshal Wu's Chinese friends will therefore be somewhat surprised to know that his foreign friends probably regret fully as much his flight to Yang Sen's camp as they do his political collapse, and would much rather have seen him emerge from the Nanyang mountains with a handful of men and perish in an attempt to reproduce his spectacular achievements of earlier days.

## THE NORTHERN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

OCKENDEN'S REMARKABLE  
ROUND.

London, Aug. 10. The golfer Ockenden, with 68, broke the record of the Blackpool course by two strokes. He led the field at the end of the first 18 holes, in the 72-hole stroke play for the Northern Professional Championship. Other returns were:

Charles Whitcombe	69
P. Rodgers (St. Annes)	69
Compton	74
Ruy	74
Duncan	74
Havers	76
Molhorn (U.S.A.)	76
Nabholz (U.S.A.)	78

—Reuter.

An official political Labour Party for India, with its own Labour candidates at the Council elections and its own political propaganda, has been formed in Madras at the instance of the president of the Indian National Congress, Mr. S. Srinivasa Aiyangar.

## SACCO-VANZETTI.

(Continued from Page 1.)

London Precautions.

London, Aug. 10.

In connexion with the Sacco and Vanzetti executions, and merely as a precautionary measure, the British police authorities have posted guards at the United States Embassy and Consulate in London. —British Wireless.

British Demonstrators Dispersed.

London, Aug. 10.

After a Communist meeting in Hyde Park held as a protest against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti, thousands of people went in procession to the American Embassy, in Grosvenor Gardens.

They found their way barred by foot and mounted police, the latter repeatedly charging and thus dispersing the crowd, many of whom fled before the horses. —Reuter.

No Hope Held Forth.

Beverly, Mass., Aug. 10.

Counsel for Sacco and Vanzetti, after an hour's conference with Mr. Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, of the United States Supreme Court, at the latter's house, told journalists who awaited him on the lawn, that no human power at the present time could stop the men from going to the electric chair after midnight. Counsel then returned to the State House. —Reuter's American Service.

Respite Granted.

New York, Aug. 10.

It is announced that Sacco and Vanzetti have been granted a respite. —Reuter's American Service.

Later.

Sacco and Vanzetti have been given a respite until August 22. —Reuter's American Service.

EARLIER CABLES.

Strike not Popular.

New York, Aug. 10.

The twenty-four hour general strike as a Sacco-Vanzetti protest, is not as popular as the leaders predicted. The Labourites and the police respectively estimate the participants as 400,000 and 145,000.

A mass meeting arranged to be held in Union Square proved to be a very quiet affair owing to the rain and the presence of one thousand uniformed police. There were similar precautions at thirty radical halls, where the proceedings passed off without any outbreak of undue enthusiasm. —Reuter's American Service.

A Tramp's Discovery.

Chicago, Aug. 10.

A tramp heard a ticking sound in a dilapidated building adjoining the branch Post Office and informed the police, who discovered a dynamite timed bomb. —Reuter's American Service.

Pickets Arrested.

Boston, Aug. 10.

Fifty pickets who were parading in front of the State house as a protest against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti were arrested. —Reuter's American Service.

Swedish Government Refuses.

Stockholm, Aug. 10.

The Government has refused the request made by a Labour Delegation to intervene with the United States Government to postpone the sentences. —Reuter.

A Respite.

Boston, Aug. 10.

A new respite is indicated by Governor Fuller's announcement that he is considering the defence plea for a stay of execution. The Executive Council will sit on August 10, instead of August 11, as it must give advice on a respite if the Governor consents. —Reuter's American Service.

The London Embassy.

London, Aug. 10.

Both approaches to the American Embassy in London are held by armed and uniformed police. The only occupant of the Embassy is an English caretaker. All the officials are on furlough. —Reuter.

More Terrorism.

Joplin, Mo., Aug. 10.

Six people were injured and two houses demolished while scores of others were unroofed by an explosion of dynamite in the mining town of Pitcher, Oklahoma. The crime is attributed to sympathisers of Sacco and Vanzetti. —Reuter's American Service.

Mob the Police.

Chicago, Aug. 10.

Led by a pretty bobbed haired school girl of sixteen a crowd of 4,000 Sacco-Vanzetti sympathisers, alternately roaring "Third International" and "mob the Police" marched towards the loop district but were dispersed after a clash with the police who resorted to tear gas bombs and revolvers. Sixty-four men and four women, including the leader, were arrested.

Motor cars were smashed and windows broken.

In South America.

Asuncion, Aug. 10.

Traffic in the streets of the port is paralysed as a result of a Sacco-

## A CHINESE BEAUTY SPOT.

WHAT TOURISTS OUGHT TO  
VISIT.

THE LACK OF TRANSPORT.

Shanghai, Aug. 4.

Some day when peace and happiness once more reign in this distracted land, and its rulers have spent time and money in opening it up by means of railways and motor roads, how many interesting places there will be for tourists to visit. As things are, so many visitors spend a few hours in Shanghai, walk up the Nanking Road, see the shops, and perhaps the Race Course, or even venture out and look at Jessfield Park, buy a few mementos, and then make their way back to their ship. In the evening they write a few notes in their diary which later on will serve to recall to them the impression made upon their minds by the sight of the magnificent buildings along the Bund, the wonderful shops with, in some cases, their equally wonderful prices, the sensation of taking their first ride in a ricksha, with its hair-breadth escapes, and the firm belief that the only reason why the coolie did not deliver them to instant death was his sudden recollection that by so doing he would lose his fare.

The Chusans to Haimen.

When eventually China, or even this part of it, is opened up to tourist traffic and Kuk Sin-sang organizes trips, I believe one of the popular ones will be through the Chusan Islands, down to Haimen, and then across country to a little town called Singho. About three miles away from Singho is a place in the hills named Songmengdong. You come to it by walking up a valley amidst what appears to be thousands and thousands of graves, all with their well shaped grave stones. After walking about a mile you suddenly turn off to the right, make a rather steep ascent, and find yourself at the entrance of a temple.

Passing through a courtyard and under an archway you enter in a bell shaped room chamber which has been hollowed out of solid rock. The chamber had been converted into one for worship. Facing the entrance some 50 or 60 small idols had been arranged in rows one above the other. They were artistically painted and beautifully clean. As far as I am able to remember the room was about 40 ft. across.

Acoustics Extraordinary.

Speaking in an ordinary voice caused a tremendous echo. One of my Chinese friends suddenly let off a small cracker. It made as much noise as 50 rifles going off together within a foot or so of one's ear. He then clapped his hands. It reminded me of 3,000 or 4,000 people all clapping together at a football match. He then let off another cracker. The noise was so deafening that I walked to the door.

Going outside we climbed a little higher and found another chamber filled in the lower part with water. My friend threw a small stone in. It made a splash such as you would expect to hear from half a ton of bricks being dumped down. This chamber had evidently been quarried out of the rock just as had been the other.

We then crossed the valley, ascended the other side and watched several quarriesmen at work. They worked with a hammer and chisel. Slowly and laboriously cutting at the stone and bringing it out in big slabs about three feet broad by about five feet long and three or four inches thick. For hundreds, if not thousands, of years these quarries have been worked. Probably the same methods are being used to-day that were being used a thousand years ago. The next time I have an opportunity to visit this amazing place I hope to take my camera and bring away a few interesting photos.

The prospectus is issued of the Commonwealth of Australia 5 per cent. loan of £7 millions at 98 redeemable in 1945-75 for development work in connexion with the settlement of emigrants from Great Britain, repayment of loans and redemption of securities.

Vanzetti protest strike. No newspapers are being published.

Santo Domingo, Haiti, Aug. 10. Armed forces are protecting the American Legation.

Montevideo, Aug. 10. An unexploded bomb was found in the centre of the city. The one day's general strike was orderly. Trams are running strongly guarded by regular troops. No newspapers are being published. —Reuter's American Service.

Buenos Aires, Aug. 10. Two bombs were exploded in the Palace of Justice and the railway station at Velez Sarsfield. There were no casualties. —Reuter's American Service.

## RECENT BUSINESS TALKS.

THE BRITISH-GERMAN  
MEETINGS IN BERLIN.

Berlin, July 8.

The return visit to Germany of leading members of the Federation of British Industries has not aroused the same interest as the first visit last year, which was the first of its sort. The conversations with the Reichsverband der Deutschen Industrie have been confined to concrete practical questions of importance to the industrialists on both sides rather than to the general public. The results of the World Economic Conference were thoroughly discussed and approved. The plan of setting up a Fair and Exhibition Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce to deal with the present disorder in that field was also noted with approval. The desire was expressed that the negotiations for the conclusion of a British-German treaty concerning double taxation should be expedited. In the question of international cartels the meeting did not go farther than the World Economic Conference; it was agreed that experience and statistics should be exchanged, but not that any international control should be instituted.

The conversations have thus produced no sensational result—their programme gave no reason to expect any—but they have been a very useful means of promoting agreement between British and German industries and of increasing mutual acquaintance with conditions on either side. More useful results are to be expected from the detail work to which the meeting was deliberately confined than if the effort had been made to initiate British-German collaboration with gigantic plans of combination. The consciousness of this no doubt underlies the wish expressed on both sides that the conversations of this sort should be continued.

Interviewed on his return from Berlin, Mr. R. T. Nugent, Director of the Federation of British Industries, said he returned highly pleased with the visit, which had greatly strengthened the cordial relations which already existed between the Reichsverband and the Federation as a result of the previous conference held in London in November last.

"At the present conference (said Mr. Nugent) we dealt mostly with questions arising from the report of the Economic Conference at Geneva, and primarily with two items of the most urgent importance, the draft convention on import and export restrictions and prohibitions, which will come before a diplomatic conference in the autumn, and the simplification and unification of Customs classification and nomenclature. A very full and frank discussion took place on both these subjects, with the gratifying result that we found ourselves in entire agreement, both as to the desirability of the recommendations of the Economic Conference in this respect and as to the methods which we should recommend for achieving them. Arrangements were made for cordial co-operation between the two organisations in these matters.

"Discussion took place on double taxation, in regard to which, as a result of previous discussions, the two bodies were already agreed in principle and have co-operated to the extent of urging their respective Governments. Arrangements were made for further examination of the details of this question between the expert departments of the two organisations.

"In general the meeting, apart from the value of the points on which agreement was reached, has been of great promise for the future in outlining a programme on which the Reichsverband and the F. B. I. can work together to the benefit of the industries of their respective countries."

## A HOAX FRUSTRATED.

BOGUS INVITATIONS TO  
PARTY.

London, July 14.

A timely discovery frustrated a repetition of the hoax carried out at the wedding of the daughter of Lord Kyleant, when hundreds of bogus invitations were distributed.

Viscount Tredgar's son, Evan, gave a birthday party to which 150 guests were invited, including Royalties, and leaders in politics, art, and the stage.

Two urgent acceptances by telephone to-day warned the host, who, acting on police advice issued special passes to the guests. The police have interrogated a relative of an eminent member of Parliament.

Those who received bogus invitations included members of negro jazz bands, and chorus girls.

## PARIS BEGGAR AS LIVING SAFE.

5170 SECRETED IN HAT, BOOTS  
AND SHIRT.

Paris, July 8.

A street beggar, who turned out to be a "living safe," was arrested yesterday for begging on the terrace of a boulevard cafe.

The man, who gave his name as Louis Latour, aged 52, was dressed in rags. He told the police that he had had nothing for two days.

Later it was discovered that the man's rags had several secret pockets, and that the beggar was simply "covered" with gold and bank notes. The searchers produced from the various cleverly hidden pockets no less than 15,000 francs (£120) in bank notes and over 2,000 francs in gold coins.

The discomfited miser swore that this was all he had. But half an hour later he was found in his cell counting a bundle of 10-franc notes.

Whereupon the Commissary of Police ordered that the man should be undressed and all his clothes inspected.

An additional 2,000 francs in 10 and 20-franc notes were found in his shirt, and 1,000 francs in his hat.

"Now take off your boots," said the police official. In the toe caps about 1,000 francs in gold were hidden.

"Where did you get all that money?" questioned the commissary. "This is all my earnings after begging for 30 years," was the poor man's reply.

## SHARE PRICES.

TO-DAY'S QUOTATIONS.

The following is the list of local share quotations issued to-day:

Banks.

Hongkong Bank, \$1050 b.  
Chartered Bank, \$20 n.  
Mercantile A. & B., \$232 n.  
Mercantile C., \$137 n.  
P. and O., \$293 b.  
East Asia, \$68 n.

Marine Ins.

Canton Ins., \$590 s.  
China Underwriters, \$50 s.  
North China, Tls. 143 n.  
Union Ins., \$280 b.  
Yangtze Ins., \$35 n.

Fire Ins.

China Fires, \$210 b.  
H. K. Fire Ins., 600 s.

Shipping.

Douglases, \$32 n.  
Steamboats, \$32 s.  
Tugs, \$60 s.  
Indo-China, (Prof.) \$30 n.  
Shell Trans., 92/- n.  
Star Parries, \$54 b.  
Waterboats, \$16.90 n.

Refineries.

China Sugars, \$15 s.  
Malabons, \$32 s.

Mining.

Benguets, \$1.70 b.  
Kailans, 45/- b.  
Langkats, Tls. 19 n.  
Shai Exploration, Tls. 34 n.  
Shanghai Loans, Tls. 62 n.  
Rauha, \$4 n.  
Tronohs, 19/3 n.  
Ural Caspians, 5/- n.

Decks, etc.

Kowloon Wharves, \$112 b.  
Whampoa Docks, \$35 s.  
Hongkew, Tls. 136 1/2 b.  
New Engineering, Tls. 4 1/2 b.  
Shanghai Docks, Tls. 91 n.

Land, Hotels, etc.

H. and S. Hotels, \$8.50 s.  
H. K. Lands, \$531 b.  
Realty, \$6 s.  
Territorials, \$11 s.  
Humphreys, \$12 1/2 n.  
Princes Bldgs, \$89 n.  
Rural Lands, \$11 n.

Cottons.

Ewo Cottons, Tls. 7 b.  
Orientals, Tls. 1.70 b.  
Shai Cottons, Tls. 51 n.

Buses, Trams.

China Buses, Tls. 7 s.  
Tramways, \$20.80 b.  
Peak Trams, (old) \$14 s.  
Singapore Trams, 11/- s.

Taxis.

Amusements, \$20 b.  
Canton Loes, \$5 n.  
Cements (Comb.), \$7 s.  
China Lights, \$131 s.  
China Prov., \$4 n.  
Constructions, \$17 s.  
Dairy Farms, \$15 n.  
Der A. Wing, \$6 n.

H. K. Electric, \$51 s.  
Macao Electric, \$37 b.  
Ropes (Old) \$10 n.  
Lans Crawford, \$5 s.  
Mackintosh, \$191 n.  
Sinceres, \$4 n.

United Abattoirs, \$15 s.  
Zatons \$111 n.  
Powells, \$5 s.

Telephone 3.70 s.





**TRY A CAPSTAN**

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., (China) Ltd.

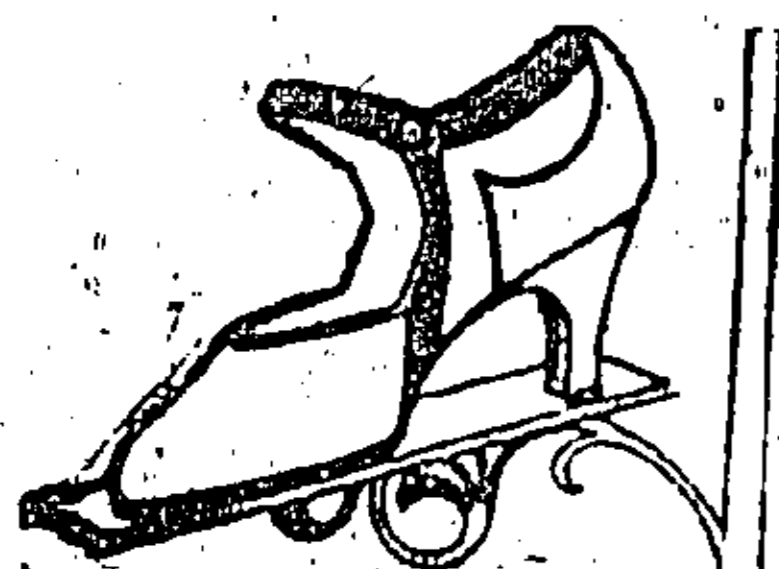
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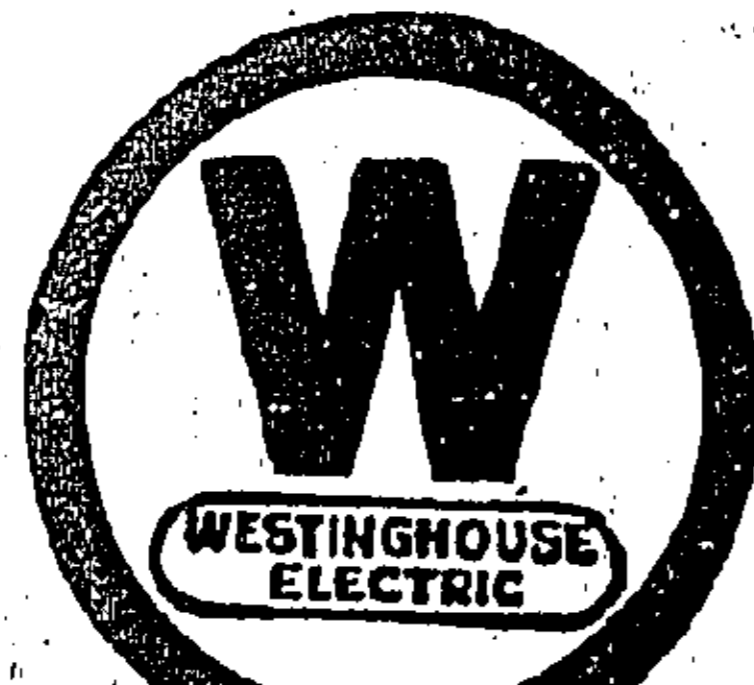
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## OBITUARY.

FORMER CHINA COAST  
SKIPPER.

Telegraphic advice has been received of the death at Epping, near London, of Captain William McIntosh, one of the best-known and most popular shipmasters on the China Coast. He retired from China in the early summer of last year, after being in the service of the China Navigation Company for 30 years.

Captain McIntosh was in command of the China Navigation Co.'s str. Tungchow when that vessel was pirated a few hours out of Weihaiwei on December 23, 1925, and his death is believed to be a direct aftermath of the wounds he received on the occasion of the piracy. It will be remembered that the Tungchow, which was on a voyage from Shanghai to Tientsin at the time the pirates attacked her, was taken to Blue Bay. Captain McIntosh was removed to hospital at Hongkong, but despite the best surgical attention it became necessary to amputate his left leg, and he never wholly recovered from the operation.

He came to Shanghai in 1895 in the service of the China Navigation Co., and was appointed to his first command in 1902. Since then till the time of the Tungchow piracy he had been in charge of various vessels of the company's fleet. He had been on the Tientsin run for many years, and was very popular among the travelling public, with whom he had a reputation for unfailing courtesy and efficiency. Before he took over the Tungchow, he had command of the Fengtien, another of the Tientsin boats and one which, like the Tungchow, has been on the run for many years.

He was in command of the str. Yingchow some years ago when that vessel broke her propeller shaft between Amoy and Manila, and it was owing to his fine seamanship that his ship was manoeuvred into a position where she could be picked up. He is stated to have been in command of a troopship during the war.

Captain McIntosh came of a seafaring family, his father having been chief engineer of the Douglas str. Namoa when that ill-fated ship was pirated in one of the bloodiest affairs of modern times, south of Hongkong in 1891. His grandfather is also believed to have been a seafaring man, and to have come to China in the early 'fifties or 'forties. Captain McIntosh himself was born in Glasgow in 1869. It is not known whether he has any near relatives living.

When he retired from service of the China Navigation Co. last year he was dealt with most generously by the company in whose service he had received the disability which ultimately was to lead to his death.

## CHINESE BONDS.

REGISTRATION CALLED FOR  
BY NANKING.

The Nationalist Government of Nanking has issued a proclamation calling upon holders of Chinese bonds to register these for their protection. Although no registration fee is mentioned, it is commonly understood that a fee of 10 per cent. will be charged, and, further, in the event of failure to register within a specified time the bonds will be declared invalid.

When this proclamation became generally known bonds dropped four points. Chinese holders do not know what to do, failure to register may mean loss of the entire investment, while registration does not necessarily mean that the bonds will be any safer or free from such additional registration fees as the next Government may enforce.

The Loans concerned are:  
1. Fifth year loan.  
2. Seventh year loan (long term).  
3. Six per cent. consolidated loan.  
4. Seven per cent. consolidated loan.  
5. Monetary reform loan.  
6. Eleventh year loan.  
7. Fourteenth year loan.

Registration must be effected at the National Bond Recording Bureau between August 1 and September 30, and upon registration a certificate will be issued.

After the expiration of two months, presumably after September 30, all unregistered bonds will be cancelled.

The compulsory registration of bearer bonds is extraordinary, compliance with the proclamation prevents them any longer being considered bearer, but failure may entail loss altogether.

This brilliant idea of registration can only be looked at as a means of raising money, and if this registration is to be strictly enforced it is difficult to imagine what will be the next step to bleed the country.

## CHOLERA.

SHANGHAI DECLARED AN  
INFECTED PORT.

Tokyo, August 10.  
As the result of a cholera patient being found aboard a boat from Shanghai, the harbour authorities at Yokohama have declared Shanghai an infected port. Consequently all vessels arriving from there are subject to quarantine inspection.—Reuter.

## SPOILING THE NEW FOREST.

HOW THE NATIONAL PARK  
HAS SUFFERED.

### A WONDERFUL HERITAGE.

It has been my recent experience, after having lived abroad for the best part of a year to enter England by way of Southampton, and to spend a few days in the New Forest, writes Mr. Archibald Marshall in a London paper. This is always to fall in love again with the beauty of one's own country, especially in the early summer, when the verdure of England is a miracle of refreshment, however fair the scenes from which one may have come.

The New Forest, lying within a few miles of one of the gateways into England, is perhaps the most characteristic of all the national preserves of beauty, with its sixty-four thousand acres of age-old trees, forest lawns, open heaths, winding roads, and all the ancient life that has gone on within its confines for a thousand years.

I have known the New Forest nearly all my life, and have lived in it, and it is with dismay that I have seen the destruction that is going on there now.

The felling of acres of hardwood trees and the planting of seedling firs, which at the best can never provide the beauty of the glades of oak and beech and yew and holly that are the glory of the New Forest, and the interference with the ancient rights of the commoners are arousing acute local feeling.

### Great National Park.

The spoiling of this great national park is not a purely local matter. It belongs to all of us, and is increasingly used as a playground by all sorts and conditions of people. It is not only the well-to-do motorist who can explore its beauties. It is within easy reach of the great populations of Southampton and Portsmouth and Bournemouth, and the charabanc, which is the poor man's motor, brings them within reach of all its beauties at all times of the year.

The first consideration ought to be the preservation of those beauties, and to use it as an opportunity for experiments in forestry should come a long way second. As for making money out of it, very little money can be made, and that consideration ought not to come in at all.

The Forestry Commission has 300,000 acres of its own to deal with in other parts of the kingdom. In the New Forest, which belongs to the Crown, it has the right to deal with only 16,000 acres out of the 64,000, and it is for this that the spoiling is going on.

It is serious enough from the point of view of beauty, which is all that I am concerned with. I

## RUBBER AND MINES.

LATEST SINGAPORE  
QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Carroll Bros. have been advised of the following dividends on Rubber & Mining shares:

Dividends.	
Kuala Sidim	10% Interim
New Scudala	7 1/2% Final
	(12 1/2% for the year)
Murai Tin	10% Final
	(20% for the year)
Quotations.	
Allenbys	\$ 2.75
Ayer Panas	10.75
Genealies	2.65
Jerams	1.67
Jimahs	2.30
Lunas	3.20
Pajama	2.35
Malaka Pindas	2.27
Kedahs	4.05

saw in a place that had been cleared of nearly all its large trees a fine oak lying on the ground of which the rings showed it to be 250 years old. As it lay, it was worth perhaps £2.

### An Ancient Peasantry.

In another place, where the work of destruction is not yet finished, on one side of a lovely little hollow was the unspoiled forest, on the other side of the road were some acres covered with felled timber, and not a tree standing. It reminded me more than anything of the Argonne during the war, where on one side of a ridge you had the deep, shady woods, and on the other that devastating scene of bare ground and naked splintered trees which those who saw it will never forget.

The commoners of the New Forest are perhaps the most interesting survival of an ancient peasantry to be found in England to-day. A few of them are large landowners, but the great majority are small folk who have lived in the Forest for generation after generation. They are dependent for their living on the rights that have come down to them through centuries. Their ponies and cows and pigs pasture in the forest, they cut their turf on the heaths, and enjoy many other rights which in other parts of England have disappeared. These rights are now being seriously interfered with, and no wonder they are up in arms about it.

Much has been written about the wholesale enclosure of common lands which so changed the face of rural England in the last century; and here is the interference going on again, in one of the last strongholds of the ancient happy life of the English peasant.

"Hands off the New Forest" would be a more reasonable cry than many of its sort, and it is one that ought to be supported by all lovers of English beauty and the old English country ways.

## LOVE AND LATIN ROMANCE.

EXAMS. FAIL, BUT  
WINS IN THE EN

### GIRL STUDENT'S R

Paris, J. He was a medical student. She was a model pretty nurse. They became engaged; but the young man's dreams had not the social position, and they decided to give their consent to marriage.

Instead of committing. —as many do—the young man decided to work in order down the resistance of his parents.

She decided to enter a chemistry, but in order to she had to obtain her B.A. She worked very hard at and Greek with her sweet hoping to pass her exam this year, almost an impossible thing to do.

A Douceur and a Tr So the poor girl could no better way out of her than to go to the Sec of the Paris University and a good bribe to one of the employes to obtain in advance Latin and Greek papers were to be given to the dates.

A trap was laid for the It was her lover who receive the documents, and were eventually prosecuted. The court declared its competent in the matter of an examination. Bi severe council of the uni took action on its own, and ed to exclude the medical for two years while his discipline was excluded from B.A. examination.

The desperate fiancée yesterday to the Superior of Public Instruction after a touching appeal for decided to reduce the young man's punishment to two exclusion.

It is understood that the man's parents have decided to withdraw their ban on the age, so that the poor girl able to prepare for her B. peace.

## DENOMINALISATION

AN APPEAL FROM CH  
AND JAPAN.

Lausanne, Aug. According to indications able at the Ecclesiastical Conference on faith and order meeting in very strong appeal for unity up to the present come from China, Japan and where the National Churches are against E and American denominationalism. Reuter.

## ORIGINALITY!



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CHARLES CHAMIER'S

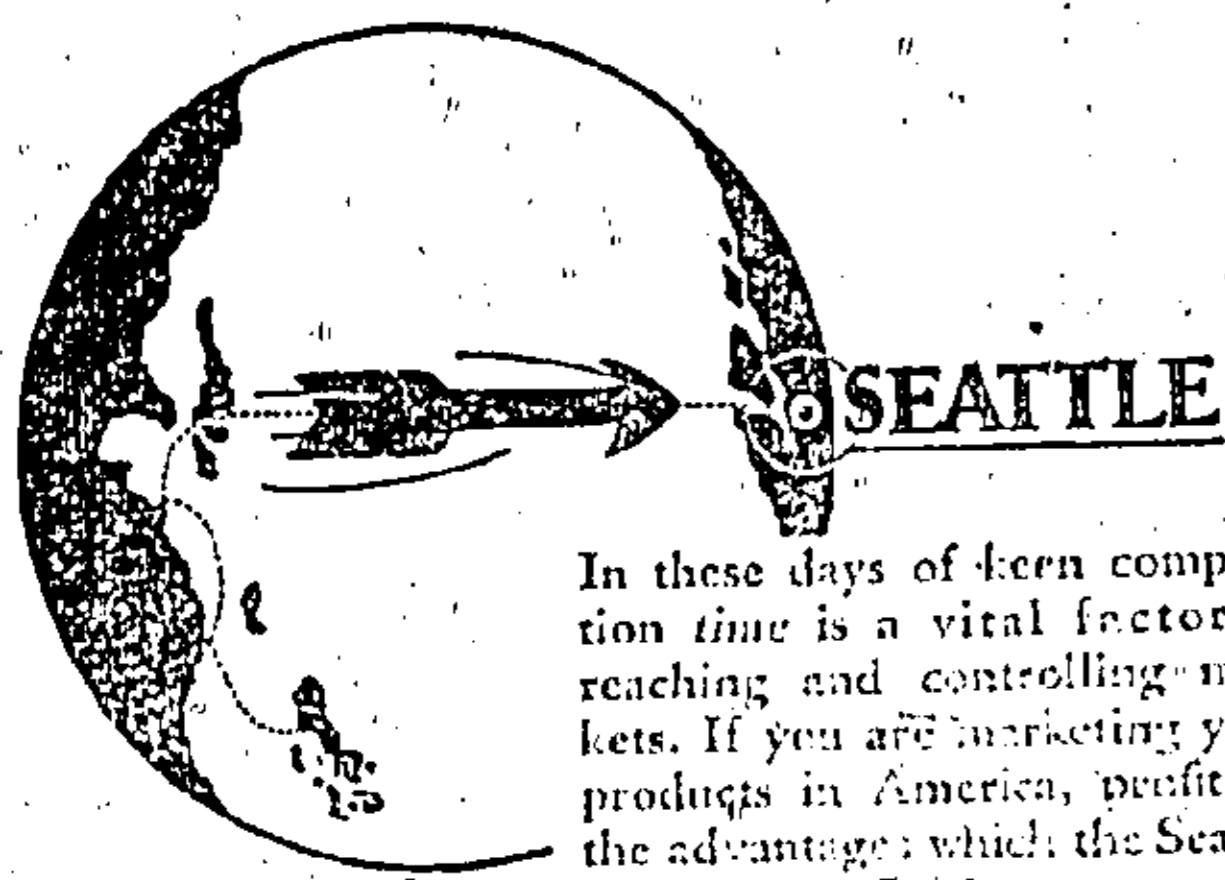
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in

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HONGKONG.IT'S QUALITY  
THAT COUNTS

Mr. Tom Mann, who recently caused indignation by his inflammatory speeches while visiting China, with French, American, and other Communists as an "International Workers' Delegation," is to take the chair, as president, at the fourth annual conference of the National Minority Movement in Battersea Town Hall, S.W., on August 27 and 28.

SLIGHTLY BETTER IN  
INTERIOR.AN INTERESTING REPORT  
FROM KIUKIANG.

MISSIONARIES CARRY ON.

Kiangsi, Aug. 1.  
Kiukiang has been very hot, with few foreigners passing through, and fewer still resident. Troops in large numbers have arrived and rumours of coming battle fill the air.  
Kuling has about 100 foreigners, mostly Germans and Russians. The Chinese appear to have taken it over but whether this is temporary or permanent remains to be seen. There is something mysterious about it all. China is a strange land now. The summer resorts are cool, quiet, yet semi-deserted, and their usual occupants crowd Shanghai.  
News from the interior is varied. There are still over a dozen centres scattered over the Province where foreign missionaries, women, as well as men, live on. Conditions seem slightly better in most of these centres than they were three months ago. In one centre the Mission Boys' School dispersed for the summer and the local official insisted on moving his family into the vacant building. A delegation of Chinese Christian leaders from the National Christian Council has been visiting some of the stations holding meetings with the local Christians and cheering them.

Mission Property Occupied.

In one of the evacuated mission stations the foreigner's house has been occupied by the local Nationalist Party and used as a night school. In the same district the Chinese evangelist reports visiting the country villages and markets and having good sales of scripture portions, and finding the people friendly.

In South Kiangsi troops have come over from Kwangtung who seem anti-Red, and the result has been less anti-Christian activity. Mission work there goes on, in cities and country, much the same as usual.

In still another section the scattered Chinese Christians plan to hold their autumn conference as usual. They invite the foreign workers (now in Shanghai) to return and attend. In another district some Union has sealed up the church and the Chinese Christians meet in a Christian's home in a village nearby. Disbanded soldiers make travel dangerous in another part.

Worship Resumed.

In another centre, the Chinese Christians were forbidden to gather for worship, threatened, and persecuted, and there were no regular meetings for some months. Recently, however, they have resumed worship together and are left in peace.

There has been a little fighting in N. E. Kiangsi, with much resultant fear. Some spies were shot. It is not clear who the victors were though it seems probable they were pro-Chiang Kai-shek troops.

## PAINTING SIANFU RED.

SITE OF OLD IMPERIAL  
PALACE.

The news from Shensi is very limited these days, says a correspondent. Owing to the strict censorship, it is considered too perilous for anyone to write much of the state of affairs in that province.

It is, however, known that since the coming of the People's Army many changes have taken place. In Sianfu, the great "Bell Tower" which stands in the centre of the city, has been painted red. The "Yellow City"—the site of the old imperial palace, but now the residence of the military governor—has had a change of name, and is now known as the "Red City."

For some time anti-British and anti-Christian feeling has run high, but recently, due to a telegram received from Marshal Feng, edicts have been published demanding that foreign life and property be protected, and lecturers were to be seen on the streets explaining this to the people. Later news unfortunately tells us that in spite of further telegrams from General Feng, the students have formed an anti-Christian alliance and are eagerly attacking the churches.

Business is practically at a standstill. The silver currency has been withdrawn and new notes issued, and I am told it is a capital offence for anyone to use hard cash. In any such a transaction both parties are liable to be shot without mercy. The notes are reputed to be worth about 30 cents.

On the Sian plain crops gave good promise, but unfortunately before harvest they suffered injury and the yield of wheat was very disappointing.

## PEACE WANTED.

SUGGESTION FOR A  
PARLEY.

THE HANDICAPS OF PEKING.

A British merchant writes to the Far Eastern Times. (Peking) of July 23:  
Looking back on the various small wars, revolutions, etc., that have taken place in China since the Revolution in 1911 one cannot help feeling that the country has never been so urgently in need of peace as it is at the moment. Although foreigners are suffering irreparable losses in trade such losses are insignificant compared to those of the Chinese. Probably in the history of China there has never been such poverty amongst the Chinese. The cost of living has trebled since 1911 and business may be said to be at a complete standstill in practically every commercial centre in China. Two significant results have shown themselves since this condition commenced, the most important of which has been the number of failures in Chinese financial and commercial circles, and, secondly, the amazing dislocation of railways and other communications.

The outcry against increased taxes may or may not be justified but certainly little notice would have been taken of them if the railways had been allowed to operate and trade continued. As it is, trade has been crippled and at the same time taxes have been imposed which cannot possibly be paid by the merchant or trader who is running his business at a loss even without such taxes. The man in the street cannot help wondering if those in authority really know the true position. Are the authorities told the truth? If they are, then, it is surprising that greater efforts towards peace are not being made.

From what one can gather the meetings that are taking place at present in the Capital cannot possibly result in anything like peace proposals.

The Wrong Atmosphere.

In the first place, Peking is the very last place where such negotiations should be carried on. The political atmosphere is so charged with pitfalls that it is doubtful whether a single one of the Delegates would feel inclined to make an honest expression of opinion on behalf of his Chief. The prevailing hot weather suggests a solution to this problem. Weihaiwei is one of the most delightful seaside resorts in China and would be an ideal place to conduct negotiations and presumably the British Government would raise no objections to such a course. If Taiyuanfu, Mukden, Shanghai, and Hankow were to send Delegates to Weihaiwei with full plenary powers it is conceivable that some workable arrangement might be arrived at. In the meantime, it should not be difficult to arrange an Armistice. In the matter of terms of an actual settlement if the "big men" would put aside their own personal ambitions, there should not be many difficulties to surmount.

The large majority of the Southern leaders claim that they are in accord with the late Dr. Sun's "Three Principles" and that they are also out to expel communism and those connected with it. If this is really the case, the only important issue at stake is, who is to be the big boss in the new Government, and one cannot help feeling that therein lies the greatest difficulty.

Sacrifices must be made by all parties and probably the only solution, in the matter of the future Peking Government is to enlist the services of capable officials who would enjoy the backing of those controlling the various provinces.

One thing is certain, all the militarists are so hard up for cash to continue their campaign that the day is not far distant when a real financial crisis will arise and that may have the effect of creating a situation which all the principal militarists say they are trying to eliminate, that is, a Red China.

Sir Francis Aglen, whose marriage at Brompton Parish Church to Miss Anna Moore Ritchie is announced, is the Inspector-General of the Chinese Maritime Customs who, it may be recalled, was removed from office in the early part of the year for refusing to carry out the Peking Government's instructions regarding the collection of unauthorised taxes. As the outcome of vigorous protests by the Powers and by influential Chinese financiers, an arrangement was made by which, while retaining the title of Inspector-General, Sir Francis was given a year's leave of absence on full pay, pending retirement. The new Lady Aglen is the second daughter of the late Mr. Murray Pringle Ritchie, of Liverpool and Chill. Sir Francis, who is 57 years of age, married, in 1905, Senga Marion, daughter of the late Professor Sir Bayley Balfour. She died in 1925. He has three sons and two daughters.

TOBACCO WORKERS  
INDIGNANT.B. A. T. EMPLOYERS APPEAL  
TO NANKING.

A BOYCOTT SUGGESTED.

Suspension of work in the factories of the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd., in Pootung, has resulted in considerable publicity in the Chinese newspapers and a movement is being started to get the people to boycott the company and the cigarettes which it produces.

A letter has been addressed to the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs by the Tobacco Workers' Union saying that it is the aim of the B. A. T. to oppose the luxury tax which the Nationalist Government is enforcing. The management of the company, the writers say, want to "swallow" the savings of the workers and to cause trouble in the rear while the Nationalist armies are engaged in warfare at the front. This is a matter which concerns not only the labourers, they say, but it is a diplomatic affair. The Commissioner, who is asked to lodge a strong protest and to save the families of the 8,000 workers of the company "from fire and water," received the following suggestions from the Union:—  
During the period of suspension of work full wages should be paid to the workers as usual;  
All savings of workers should be refunded;

All pensions and grants should be paid;

Conditions in the factories should be readjusted so as to enable the workers to resume duty at once;

All agreements should be submitted to the Nationalist Government and the local authorities for approval;

The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce should urge the merchants and the people not to buy the company's products, pending a settlement of outstanding questions;

The Nationalist Government should forbid merchants in the interior to buy or sell the products of the company, pending a settlement; and

Financial assistance should be afforded the workers who are now unemployed.

At a meeting of the B. A. T. workers on Monday, at Pootung, it was decided (1) to request the Nationalist Government to take strong action in the matter; (2) to urge the people throughout the country to boycott the company's products; (3) to appeal to the Chinese cigarette companies, to employ B. A. T. workers who have been thrown out of employment; (4) to appeal to the public for financial aid; (5) to form an association of unemployed to assist the Labour Union; and (6) to forbid workers to enter the factories to do any kind of work whatever.

## COMMUNISM IN JAVA.

A QUIET WEEK.

Batavia, July 30.

This week has passed quietly without any Communist action of any importance being reported. A considerable number of arrests have been made in various parts of West Java and it is becoming more and more apparent that the arrest of De Jeer, Sasrodiharjo and Samodro was indeed a fine stroke of business. In any case they were three of the leading figures in the new movement. The fact that the agitators have made some impression on the Menadonese troops, 25 of whom have been arrested in West Java, has aroused a storm of indignation amongst the older and more loyal Menadonese soldiers. Meetings have been held in various garrison towns at which the speakers have declared that the Menadonese as a whole are loyal to the Government and that they are only too eager to have the opportunity of wiping out the stain which has been formed by a few extremist elements among their ranks.

Communism by Wireless.  
Several Batavia radio amateurs have picked up Moscow recently (RRM or RRM) from where music programmes and speeches have been broadcasted. A new way of spreading communist propaganda!

Prehistoric Discovery.  
Two human skeletons have been found in the grave discovered by Mr. van Es near Dampoen, Ponorogo. Mr. van Es, a Dutch official who is now conducting the operations there has fixed the age of the human remains at 7,000 years. They belonged to folk that lived here before the present inhabitants emigrated to this country from East Asia.

Another New Ship for the K.P.M.  
The K.P.M. has ordered a new 2450 tons motor cargo and passenger ship, which will be named the Ophir and which is intended for the express service Batavia-Padang. She will have accommodation for 106 first and second class passengers.

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	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
RAWALPINDI	16,619	20th Aug.	Marseilles & London
MOREA	10,953	3rd Sept.	Marseilles & London
*DEVANHA	8,155	17th Sept.	Marseilles, L'don & A'werp
KHYBER	9,114	1st Oct.	M'los, L'don, A'werp & Hull
MALWA	10,986	15th Oct.	Marseilles & London
KASHMIR	8,985	29th Oct.	M'los, L'don, A'werp & Hull
MACEDONIA	11,120	12th Nov.	Marseilles & London

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## EASTERN &amp; AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

TANDA	6,956	2nd Sept.	Manila, Sandakan, Thurs.
ST. ALBANS	4,500	30th Sept.	Island, Townsville, B'bane.
ARAFURA	6,000	28th Oct.	Sydney and Melbourne.

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hongkong to Japan and Hongkong to Australia.  
The P. & O. S. S. Co., Ltd. steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hioho, Cobua, Kolambagan, Tawao, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as indicated on offers.  
Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—  
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The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.  
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers to Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

## SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI &amp; JAPAN

KIDDERPORE	5,334	17th Aug.	Shanghai, Kobe & Moji
MOREA	10,953	19th Aug.	Shanghai
NAGPORE	5,283	30th Aug.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko
KHYBER	9,114	2nd Sept.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko
ST. ALBANS	4,500	6th Sept.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yoko
NYANZA	7,023	15th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
MALWA	10,986	16th Sept.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko
KASHMIR	8,985	30th Sept.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko
ARAFURA	6,000	14th Oct.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yoko

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.  
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Motor Vessel "GLENGARRY" (Via Oran)	21st Sept.
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SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA &amp; VLADIVOSTOCK.

Motor Vessel "GLENAPP"	18th Aug.
Motor Vessel "GLENLUCE"	6th Sept.
Steamship "CARMARTHENSHIRE"	18th Sept.
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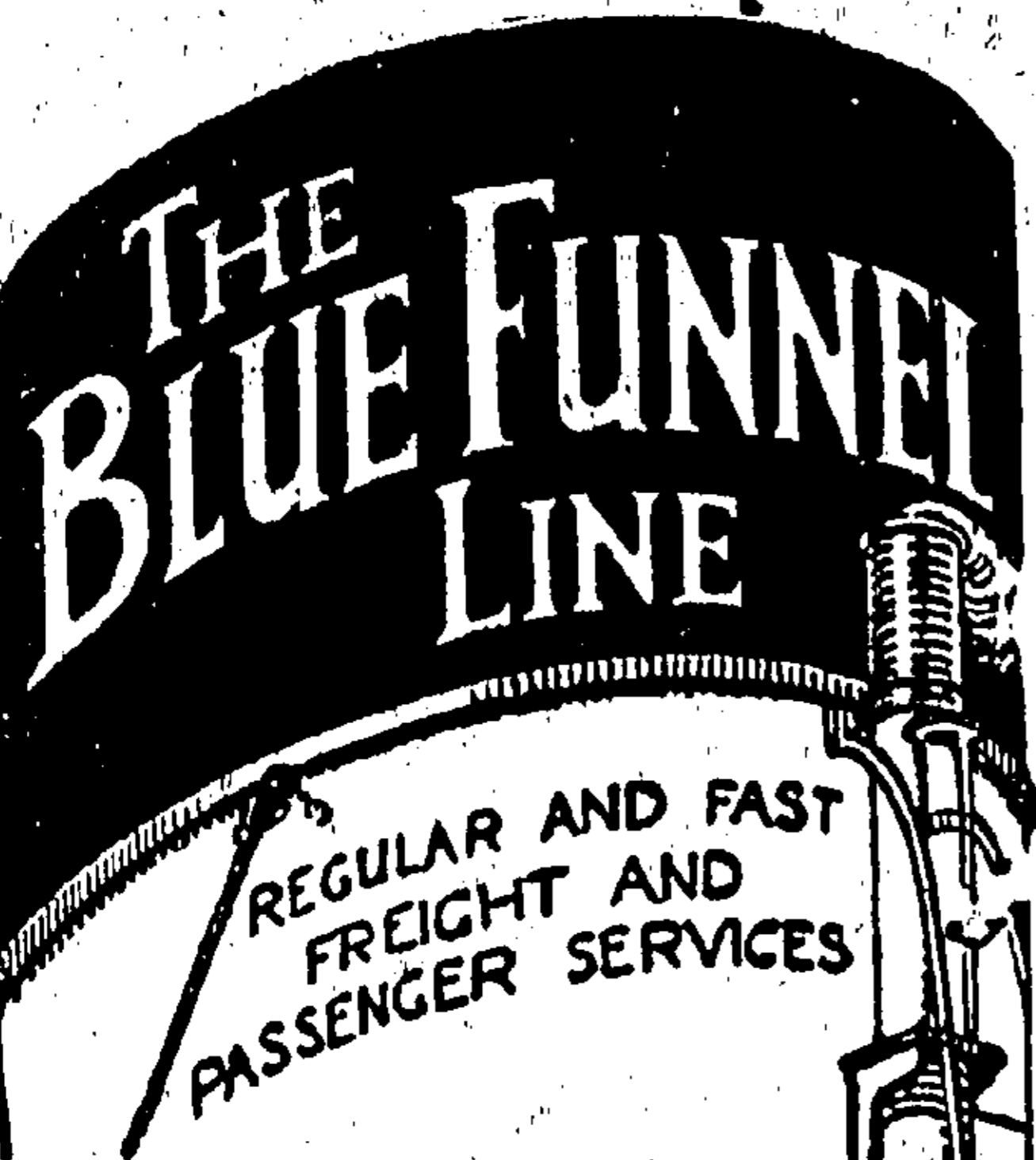
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CHANGTE	11th October	18th October
TAIPING	8th November	15th November

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## LONDON SERVICE

"MAOHAN"	11th Aug.	Marseilles, London, R'dam & H'burg.
"ANTENOR"	24th Aug.	Marseilles, London, R'dam & H'burg.
"PESSEUS"	6th Sept.	Marseilles, London, R'dam & H'burg.
"BHEXENOR"	23rd Sept.	Marseilles, London, R'dam & H'burg.

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"ATREUS"	20th Aug.	Genua, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
"TEDEUS"	15th Sept.	Genua, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
"LYCAON"	20th Oct.	Genua, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
"TITAN"	20th Nov.	Genua, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow

## PACIFIC SERVICE

"PROTEUS"	13th Aug.	Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle
"TALTYBIUS"	3rd Sept.	Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle

## NEW YORK SERVICE

"MENTOR"	25th Aug.	New York, Boston & Baltimore
"GLAUCUS"	24th Sept.	New York, Boston & Baltimore

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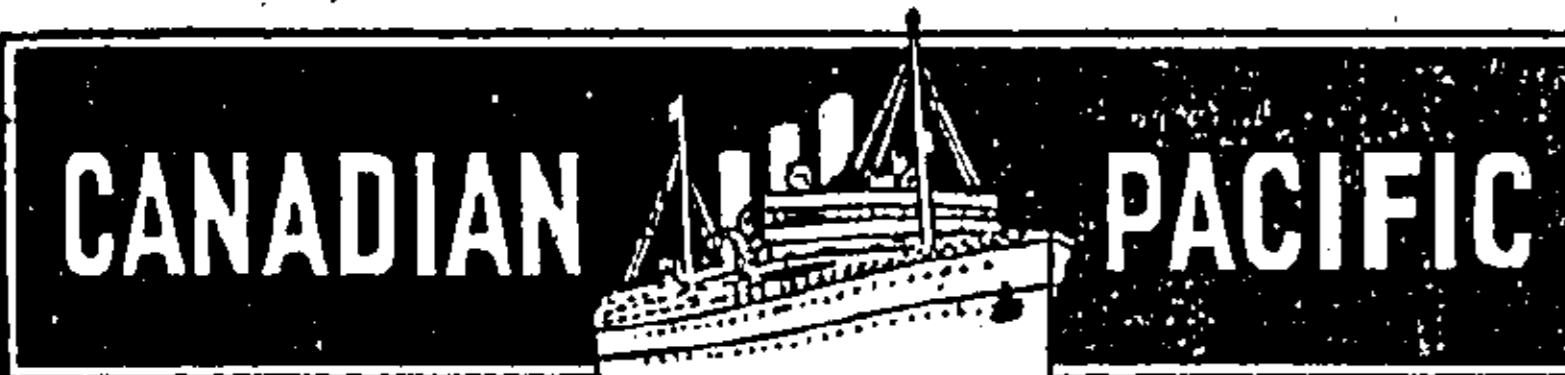
"ANTENOR"	24th Aug.	Singapore, Marseilles & London
"BHEXENOR"	5th Oct.	Singapore, Marseilles & London
"PESSEUS"	1st Nov.	Singapore, Marseilles & London
"SARPEDON"	30th Nov.	Singapore, Marseilles & London

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EMPERESS OF ASIA	Sept. 14	Sept. 17	Sept. 20	Sept. 23	Oct. 2
EMPERESS OF CANADA	Oct. 5	Oct. 8	Oct. 11	Oct. 14	Oct. 23
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Oct. 26	Oct. 29	Nov. 1	Nov. 4	Nov. 13
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Nov. 16	Nov. 19	Nov. 22	Nov. 25	Dec. 4
EMPERESS OF CANADA	Dec. 7	Dec. 10	Dec. 13	Dec. 16	Dec. 25
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Jan. 4	Jan. 7	Jan. 10	Jan. 13	Jan. 22
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Jan. 25	Jan. 28	Jan. 31	Feb. 3	Feb. 12

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CANTON	Foohsing	Thurs. 11th Aug at 4 a.m.
TIENSIN	Chipahing	Thurs. 11th Aug at 5 p.m.
CANTON	Kwaiang	Fri. 12th Aug at 5 a.m.
CANTON	Cheongshing	Fri. 12th Aug at 5 a.m.
TIENSIN	Yusang	Satur. 13th Aug at 5 p.m.
TSINGTAU Swatow & S'hai	Foohsing	Sat. 14th Aug at 10 a.m.
TSINGTAU Swatow & S'hai	Kwaiang	Wed. 17th Aug at 10 a.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Fooksang	Wed. 17th Aug at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN	Cheongshing	Wed. 17th Aug at 5 p.m.
TIENSIN	Mingsang	Thurs. 18th Aug at 5 p.m.
TSINGTAU Swatow & S'hai	Kwongsang	Sun. 21st Aug at 10 a.m.
OSAKA Amoy, Moji & Kobe	Namsang	Mon. 22nd Aug at 7 a.m.
TSINGTAU Swatow & S'hai	Yatshing	Wed. 24th Aug at 10 a.m.
SANDAKAN	Matsang	Satur. 27th Aug at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Kumsang	Sun. 28th Aug at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Kutsang	Mon. 5th Sept at 3 p.m.
OSAKA Amoy, Moji & Kobe	Laisang	Fri. 9th Sept at 7 a.m.

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## TAIMING INCIDENT.

## INVESTIGATION BUREAU AND SMUGGLED SALT.

On the arrival of the Taiming from Wuchow yesterday afternoon, it was possible to obtain the full story of the hold up at Dosing, the intervention of H.M.S. Moth, and the release of the prisoner taken from the vessel by the military authorities.

The Taiming left Hongkong on August 1 for Wuchow with a fair number of passengers and a good cargo and arrived at Dosing on August 3. On the way up river, a stop had been made at Sam Shui and more passengers embarked. It has subsequently been learned, that at least two of these were spies of the so-called Investigation Bureau, who suspected that salt was being smuggled by the crew. This actually appears to have been the case.

Smuggled salt is usually discharged at Tak Hing by the simple expedient of dropping it into the sampans of a friend, and on arrival at that port, at 6 a.m. on August 3, the spies made their presence known, with the result that the crew took umbrage and a free fight ensued. The spies getting the worst of the encounter. The crew interested in the matter then dumped the salt overboard themselves and the spies beat a hasty retreat.

Dosing was reached about two hours later and more officials of the Bureau boarded to search the vessel, but after the clearing signal—two blasts on a whistle—was made, the Taiming attempted to get under way, when firing was opened from the banks. She immediately dropped anchor again in her original berth.

## Master Investigates.

The master (Captain Spink), then sent on shore requesting the attendance of an official to investigate the circumstances, but this request was refused and shortly after, a guard of 20 soldiers were sent off from shore and the ship seized. There was further trouble, when a cook, a member of the comrade's staff told the boarding party that far from being soldiers, they "were—pirates," resulting in his being taken prisoner, bound in chains and conveyed ashore.

Shortly after, the Chief Officer (Mr. C. A. Hille) proceeded on shore, with the No. 1 Indian Guard to act as interpreter, to enquire into the reason of the seizure. The military authority informed Mr. Hille that the ship would be detained until such time as instructions were received from Canton as to her disposal, but if, on the other hand, one of the members of the comrade's staff was handed over as a hostage or alternatively a cash bond of \$10,000 handed over, the ship could immediately proceed to Wuchow. The authority could not guarantee the return of the hostage or the money and under the circumstances, the comrade and his staff were none too ready to become the victims.

The ship meantime remained off Dosing, awaiting instructions from the military through high authority at Canton, while a guard of 10 soldiers was put on board. Passengers by the Taiming were despatched to Wuchow by another vessel.

Three days later, on Saturday, August 6, the Wing Hong from Wuchow fouled the Taiming's anchor, the latter vessel having to get under way during a period that the soldiers were absent. On the opposite side of the river the Taiming repaired her anchor gear and windlass during the whole of Sunday and returned to her former berth at 8 p.m. on Sunday evening, when the "guard" obligingly resumed their duty.

## The Moth Appears.

Information from the local authorities was to the effect that a gunboat would be down on the following day from Canton and the Taiming would then be escorted up to headquarters for disposal by the Government.

Nothing transpired during the forenoon of Monday August 8, with the Taiming still lying at her old berth off Dosing. At 2.15 on that day, H. M. S. Moth arrived and Captain Spink made a full report of the occurrence to the Commander. Immediately the gunboat hove in sight, however, the principal of the Investigation Bureau who had remained on board with the guard, stated that he was prepared to accept \$75 in settlement of the whole matter. "Not 75 cents!" said the master, observing the white ensign fluttering at the stern of the approaching craft.

Certain negotiations then took place between the local military authorities and the Commander of H.M.S. Moth and this resulted in Captain Spink going on shore to make further palaver. When he demanded the release of the imprisoned cook, the reply was "All right, take him." "Take him," was the advice of the Commander of H. M. S. Moth when referred to, and accordingly, an hour later, Captain Spink and Chief Engineer McCarthy proceeded on shore with a cold chisel and hammer, for the unfortunate pot boiler was secured

## THE LOCAL S.P.C.A.

## RECORD OF THE WORK OF INSPECTORS.

The following is the report of the work of S. P. C. A. Inspectors during the past month:

## Transport.

Crates of poultry inspected	1,802
Crates on trucks and lorries	191
Poultry by rail	19
Pigs in transit on trucks	1,237
Pigs by rail	99
Turkeys in baskets	4
Cats in baskets	8
Birds in cages	2
Pigs in junks and ferries	1,417
Cattle on junks and ferries	400
Sheep and goats	30
Cattle ashore	172
Sheep and goats ashore	41
Cats Taiipo Market	14
Dogs Taiipo Market	27
Pigs Taiipo Market	65
Fowls (crates)	20

## Imports.

Crates of poultry in ships	3,553
Birds in cages	21
Pigs in ships	11,224
Pigs by rail	53
Frogs in baskets	3
Cattle in ships and junks	2,081
Sheep and goats in ships and baskets	148
Rabbits	10
Puppies	5
Fowls	1
Turtle (crates)	5
Cricket (basket)	1

## Exports.

Cattle in ships	691
Poultry in crates	34
Pigs in junks and ships	378
Sheep and goats	150
Cages of birds	1

## Miscellaneous.

Cases of ignorant cruelty	13
Cautions given	3
Cases investigated on reports sent	2
Prosecutions	1
Markets watched times	34
Ferries watched times	69
Landing places watched times	7

## Visits.

Dogs Home	58
Markets	79
Landing place Kennedy Town	59
Poultry depots	106
Cattle depots	23
Birds Shops	24
Railway Stations	30
Pig pens Yau-mat	4

## Dogs' Home.

Dogs admitted during July	12
Dogs claimed during July	1
Dogs sold during July	4
Dogs destroyed during July	8
Dogs died during July	1

## WATER SUPPLY.

## ALL RESERVOIRS LEVEL WITH OVERFLOW.

As is usual at this season of the year, all the reservoirs in the Colony are level with overflow. There were four million gallons more water in storage on the island and two million gallons more in Kowloon on August 1 than on the same date last year.

The following table shows in millions and decimals of gallons, the water in storage at each of the reservoirs:

	Hongkong.	1926	1927
Tytam		384.80	384.80
Tytam Byewash		22.37	22.37
Tytam Intermediate		195.90	195.90
Tytam Tuk		1,419.00	1,419.00
Wong Nei Chung		26.66	30.34
Pokfulam		66.00	66.00

Total 2,114.73 2,118.41

	Kowloon.	1926	1927
Kowloon Reservoir	352.50	352.50	
Shek lai pui Reservoir	99.44	100.80	
Reception Reservoir	—	—	
Total	451.94	453.30	

During July the consumption in Hongkong was 330.23 million gallons, which, for an estimated population of 413,640, gives the consumption per head per day as 25.7 gallons. During the same month of last year, the consumption was 235.17 million gallons by an estimated population of 403,320, a consumption per head per day of 18.8 gallons. There was a full supply in all rider main districts last month, and an intermittent supply during the same period last year.

In Kowloon, the consumption for July was greatly in excess of last year, being 106.46 million gallons against 80.24 million gallons. The consumption per head per day is given as 21.3 gallons against 16.6 gallons.

with heavy chains and padlocks, for which no key was available.

The rest of the story has no high lights. Mr. McCarthy exercised his technical ability to release the cook, while Captain Spink stood by representing authority. The cook was weighed and the Taiming proceeded to Wuchow on Monday afternoon arriving before midnight and returning here on the following tide.

It is further learned that Captain Spink was communicating the daily details of his detention to his owners by letters sent down by passing ships. These resulted in information being laid before the Naval authorities, with the happy appearance of H. M. S. Moth.

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S.S. "OLIVEBANK"	via Suez Canal	1st October.
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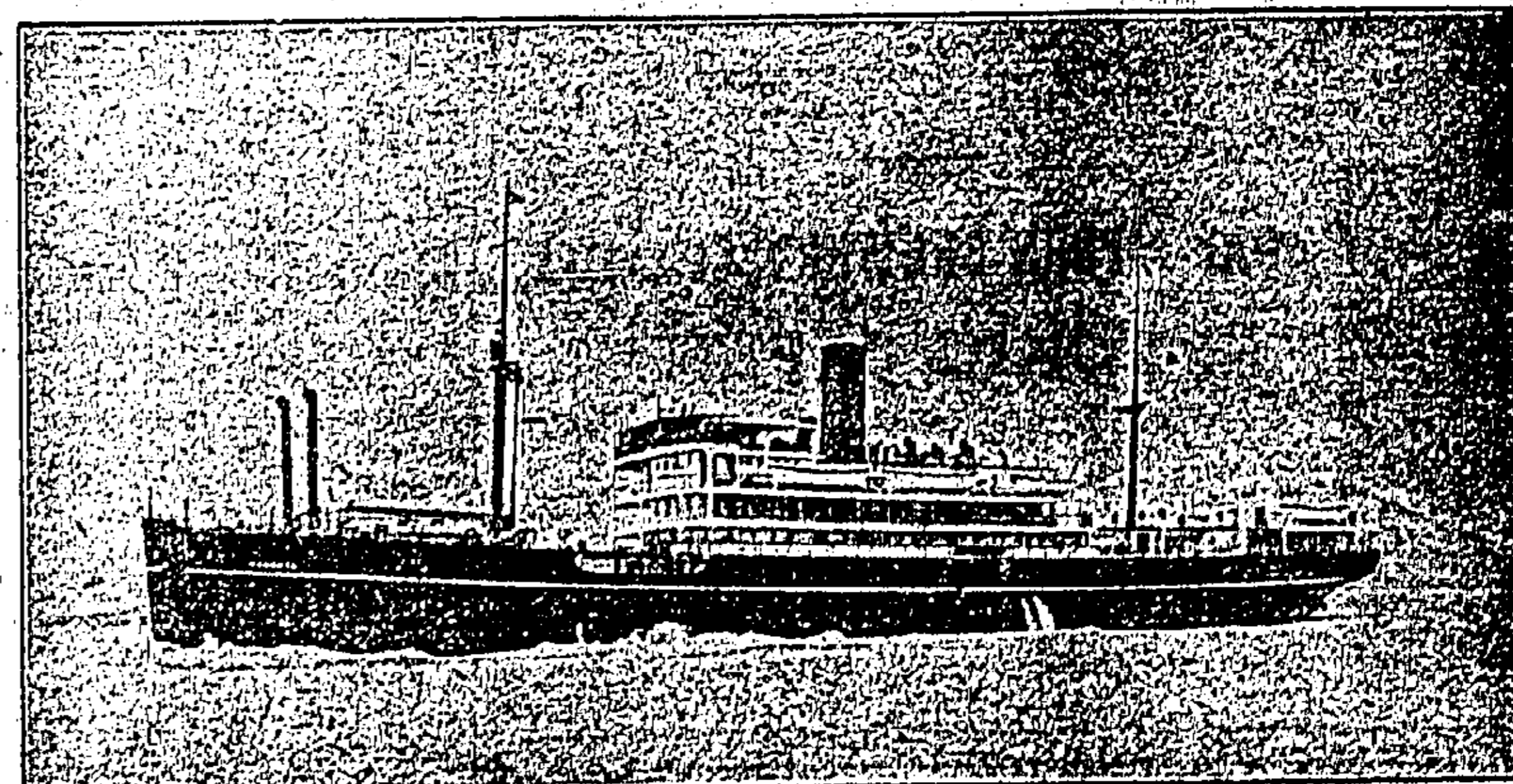
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Three minutes from Kowloon Wharf, Ferry and Railway Station.  
Entirely under English Management. Electric Light and Fans throughout.  
Every Room with Private Bath. Lounge, Bar and Billiard-Rooms.  
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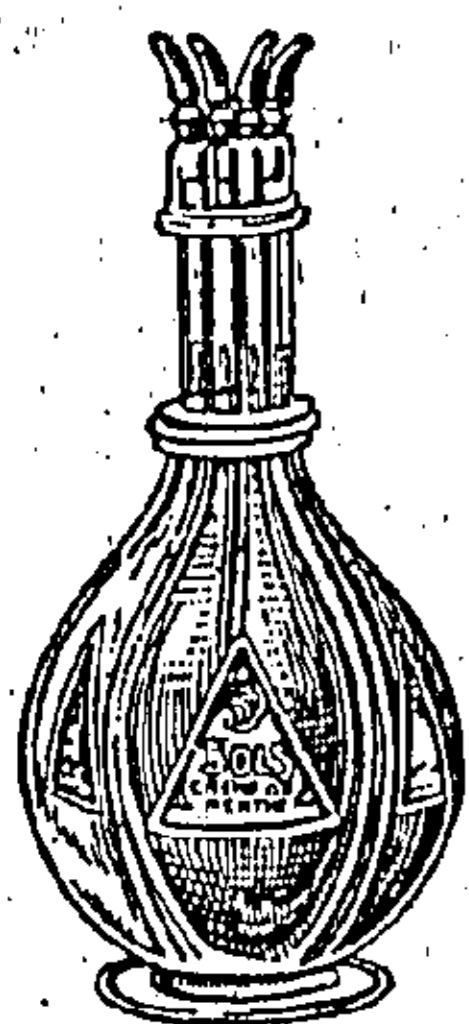
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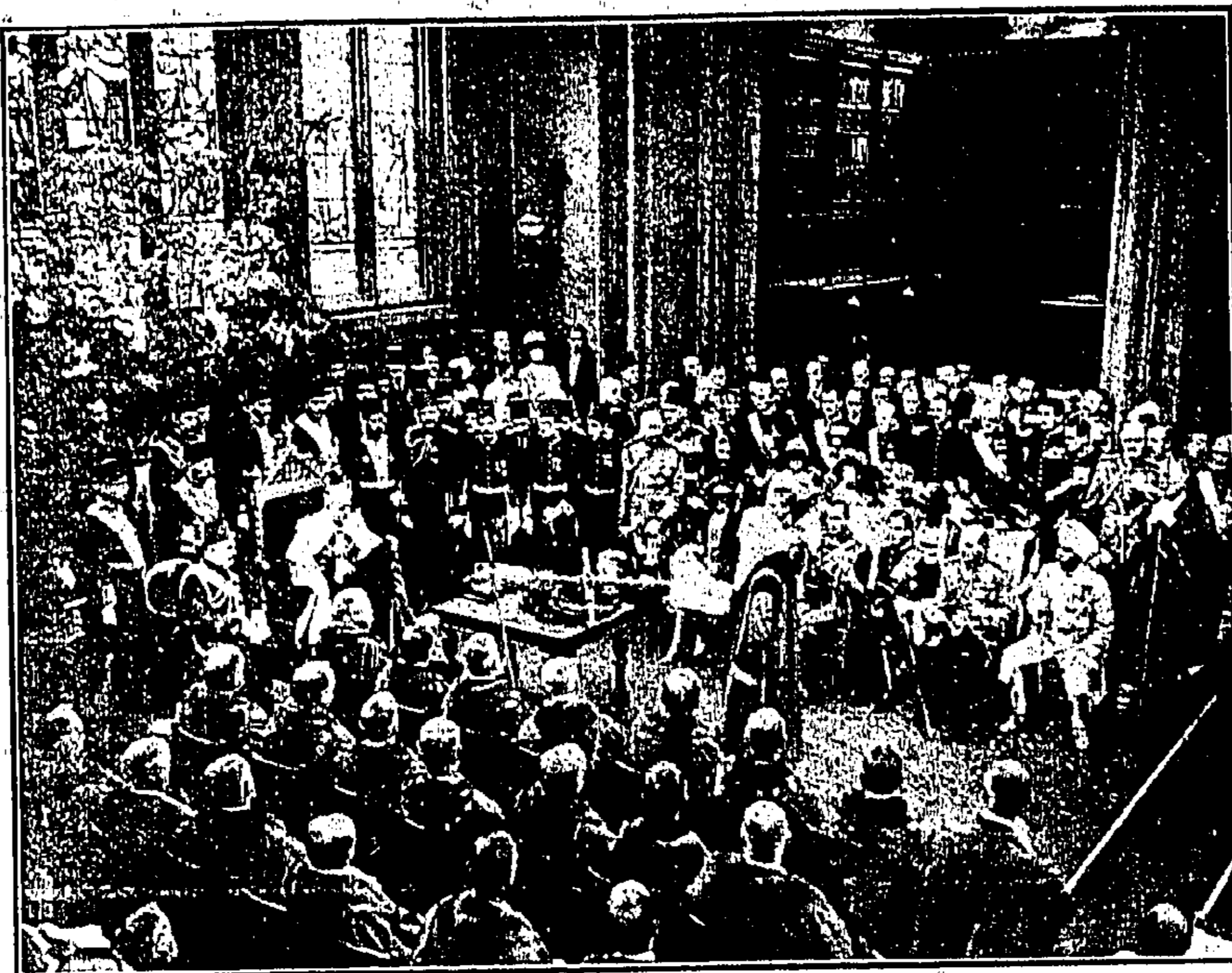
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Victoria, Hongkong.

## KING OF EGYPT IN CITY.



The King of Egypt was presented with an address by the Lord Mayor and Corporation of the City of London and afterwards entertained to luncheon at the Guildhall during his recent visit. Our photo shows the scene in the Library at the Guildhall. In addition to King Fuad and the Lord Mayor are also seen the Prince of Wales, Prince Henry, Prince George, Prince Arthur of Connaught and Sarwat Pasha, besides many other notabilities.

JAPAN TO REFUSE  
TO PAY.

(Continued from Page 1.)

## BOYCOTT IN WUCHOW.

Effect of Summer Holiday.

The anti-Japanese boycott and the picketing of places handling Japanese goods in Wuchow has slackened recently, states the vernacular press. Some time ago, when the anti-Japanese Society was formed, all its members were students, and therefore when the summer holidays began, recently, most of the students who worked for the society went to other places for their holidays, hence the picketing work is not being so actively carried out.

Merchants in Wuchow are taking advantage of this, and have been able to import a great amount of Japanese goods into the city while most of the students are away.

## JAPANESE REFUGEES.

Government's Relief Fund.

Tokyo, July 29.

With reference to the relief of the Japanese refugees from the Yangtze Valley, it is reported that at a Cabinet meeting on Wednesday, it was decided to appropriate Yen 250,000 for the relief of some 2,000 destitute persons. As to a grant for the restoration of Japanese trade in the Yangtze the Government will consider it at another Cabinet meeting.

## HANKOW SITUATION.

New Arms Proclamation.

A proclamation was issued recently in Hankow by the Bureau of the Wuhan Garrison which notifies the public that firearms are for soldiers and military organisations only.

As there have been several armed robberies of late, no person in future other than those specified will be allowed to carry or store arms.

Any civilian wishing to purchase arms for his own defence can do so by applying for a special licence, which can be obtained on complying with certain conditions, chief among which is the production of a strong shop guarantee and a four inch photograph of the applicant.

Should the applicant, however, commit any crime afterwards, the permission to carry arms will be withdrawn, and the shop guarantor many possibly be punished as well.

THE CHINESE OF  
MALAYA.

SIR HUGH CLIFFORD'S GREAT  
TRIBUTE.

Kuala Lumpur, August 4.  
Sir Hugh Clifford was accorded a hearty reception by the Chinese community yesterday, evening at the Confucian school premises which were elaborately decorated.

An address of welcome was read and Sir Hugh Clifford in his reply expressed sorrow at the inability of Lady Clifford to attend. He paid a great tribute to the part played by the Chinese in Malaya, saying that the financial prosperity of the country was due in a great measure to the energy, enterprise and business acumen of the Chinese.

MALAYA'S PLANTING  
INDUSTRY.

HIGH COMMISSIONER AT  
KUALA LUMPUR.

MEMORIES OF CEYLON.

The Planters' Association of Malaya on Monday of last week held a tiffin at the Station Hotel, Kuala Lumpur, in honour of the High Commissioner (Sir Hugh Clifford). The Hon. Mr. J. S. Arter (President of the Association), presided.

In the course of a brief address the High Commissioner said that in the planting days of his youth the planters were generally men who had failed at Sandhurst. Nowadays, they were mostly honours men or men of a similar high intellect, capable of dealing with extraordinarily difficult problems.

## Inter-Colonial Sport.

Referring to sport, Sir Hugh, according to the Malay Mail, said that he was in favour of teams at every sort of game playing neighbouring Colonies, but his suggestion to that end had, from a section whom he himself had always regarded as superfluous, the Visiting Agents, (laughter), met with some opposition, the only supporter of his idea being the Chief Secretary, who thought he might be able to spare a team of Government officers.

He still cherished the hope that it might be possible to get a team together to play the Colony that he had recently left, and he could assure them that Ceylon would give them a better cricket pitch than they had presented to the Australians in the match that he had witnessed in Kuala Lumpur.

## Estate Sanitation.

Turning to more serious topics, the speaker said that one of the most interesting things he had noticed since he came to Malaya was the manner in which the prosperity of the planting industry had been built up by the advance in sanitation.

Before he went to Ceylon, he had spent a week with Mr. Masfield, the brother of the poet, who was a Ceylon visiting agent, in order that he might learn something of the planting situation, and that authority had, impressed upon him the great advance in sanitation in Malaya.

In this respect he wished to pay a tribute to the name of Watson. (Applause). The planters in Malaya had succeeded in achieving a system of sanitation unrivalled in any other part of the British Empire, and their coolies were looked after better than anywhere else in the world.

## Sympathy with the Industry.

Speaking from 20 years experience in the Malay Peninsula and 12 in West Africa, he could say that malaria was now a far less fatal thing than formerly, and he had great pleasure in bearing testimony to the work the planters of Malaya had done in that respect.

He thanked those present for the kind words that had been said about him and his wife. He had noticed the synthetic rubber flowers that were blooming on the table in a way that he was glad synthetic rubber would never bloom, and he intended to take them back to Lady Clifford. He concluded by assuring the gathering of his keenest sympathy with the planting industry.

STRANGE COURT  
SCENES.

(Continued from Page 1.)

consisted of two half hitches and that there was nothing extraordinary about the knot.

Mr. Jenkin: It is a simple knot?—Yes.

In fact it is the simplest of all knots?—Yes.

I put it to you that it is so simple that a person may make it unknowingly.

Mr. Jenkin then slipped a rope around a dummy and asked witness whether it was easy to tie the slippery hitch without first slipping the nose over the head.

Witness agreed that the knot could be tied just as easily one way as the other. He added that a noose made with the "slippery hitch" would not give.

In answer to Mr. Fitzroy, witness stated that he would not expect any but a seaman to tie such a knot. It may be possible for an inexperienced person to use such a knot, but it is not likely.

A road making contractor was next called and said that on hearing of the body of the deceased woman he made a thorough search of the countryside and came across the head of the dead woman in a sand pit. He immediately notified the police.

The case is proceeding.

UNEMPLOYMENT AT  
HOME.PROBLEM OF JUVENILE  
LABOUR.

The report on the work of the Advisory Committee for Juvenile Employment which has just been published by the Ministry of Labour (Stationery Office, 4d), deals with the surplus of unemployed juvenile labour and the placing of boys and girls and their after-care. Two points are emphasised: the first is the difficulty in adjusting the needs of the boys and girls to the local industries; in Huddersfield all the boys want to enter the electrical and motor engineering trades in which there are only a few vacancies, while in the tailoring and mechanical engineering trades there is an unsatisfied demand for boys. The second is the strong inclination on the part of employers to regard the juvenile labourer not as the skilled worker of the future, but as a cheap and easy agent in production. Comments from Tooting and Wimbledon illustrate this point. In Tooting itself more than 40 per cent. of the jobs for juveniles are blind-alley jobs.

The section of the report which deals with after-care emphasises the lack of attention paid to the public supervision of boys and girls between the ages of 14, when they leave school, and 16, when they enter the insurance system. Also the effect that attending night classes must have on a child who has worked from 8 in the morning until 5 in the afternoon is fully and clearly described.

After being lost for two years, a 14ft. high buoy, which "wandered" from the Canadian Coast, has been found in the Firth of Clyde. It is of the gas type and despite its long journey, the light is still functioning. The buoy, which has been claimed by the Canadian Government, is being towed to Port Glasgow for an overhaul.

## Entertainments

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FRANK TUTTLE  
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Complete Official Record.

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A comedy with many thrills.

at 9.30

## OUR CABARET IN "OUR CABARET."

The goods and chattels of the Cafe Parisien, Au Chic Parisien, Beauty Parlour, Parisien and the Europe Asia Trading Company are to be sold by public auction tomorrow at noon.

The complete and official pictorial record of Commander Byrd's flight to the North Pole is to be seen in the current programme at the Queen's Theatre. Besides giving interesting glimpses of the preparations for the flight, the film shows a number of views taken while the plane was actually circling over the region of the North Pole, so that the spectator sees for himself very much what Commander Byrd saw from his machine. The film also shows the start of Captain Amundsen's flight to the North Pole in the airship Norge.

## HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW?

The following are the replies to to-day's questions:—

1. At Meerut. 2. Trivia. Majorca, Minorca. 3. In Russell-square, London. 4. Chirrupin, the famous music-hall star. 5. In Milton's "Lycidas." 6. Antananarivo. 7. Mamezet, the composer. 8. A very hard variety of ebony. 9. A French land measure, approximately 24 acres. 10. St. Patrick, St. David, St. Denis, St. James, St. Anthony, St. Andrew, and St. George. 11. At Cockerham, in Cumberland. 12. A limestone region where the rivers disappear underground to reappear further on. 13. Marvel House. 14. Keeper of the wax-works in Dickens' "The Old Curiosity Shop." 15. William Sydney Porter.

Departures by s.s. Empress of Russia for Manila yesterday included Dr. C. Best, Mr. D. Bluet, Dr. A. P. Gustilo, Mr. R. B. Shaw, Lieut. C. Urwick, and Mr. B. Molisewich.